

THE EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

16TH YEAR. NO. 121.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1900.

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IF BRYAN IS ELECTED, WHAT THEN

The following article, which is of interest to the voters of the city, is not complete in this issue, but will be continued tomorrow. It is well worth reading:

If Mr. Bryan is elected, have you weighed what the results will be?

Perhaps some one replies, that under the gold law he can't seriously hurt business.

Is this so?

True, it is claimed the senate, even if Bryan is elected, will still contain a majority of sound money men, and a free silver coinage bill could not be passed immediately. When McKinley was inaugurated there was a free silver majority in the senate, and he, too, was unable to pass the gold bill immediately; but when the terms of those free silver senators expired in 1899 the Republican legislatures (returned to power with McKinley in 1896) replaced enough outgoing Democratic senators with sound money Republicans to make a majority and pass the bill in 1900.

In like manner, if Bryan is elected and the Democratic party returned to power in a majority of the states, why will not Democratic legislatures send Democratic senators to the United States senate to replace outgoing Republicans when their terms expire in 1903, and thus give the Democrats a majority there, just as the Republican legislatures did? And then what is to prevent them from repealing the gold act and passing a free silver coinage bill, just as McKinley and the Republicans passed the gold bill?

And don't they stand pledged to do this?

Their Kansas City platform demands "the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation."

William J. Bryan on Sept. 4th last, at Zanesville, Ohio, enunciated:

"The party stands where it did in 1896 on the money question."

And at Paterson, N. J., on Sept. 28, 1896:

"I say to you now my election means that this nation shall open its mints to the free coinage of both metals at the earliest possible moment."

And at Knoxville, Tenn., on Sept. 6, 1896:

"If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."

Is it not perfectly clear that if they are returned to power they will repeal the gold law, and pass a free silver coinage bill "at the earliest possible moment."

And is it not equally clear, that if we elect them to power on the 6th of next November, one great result will be that we must face the passage of a free silver coinage bill about three years hence, in 1904?

Results of Facing a Free Silver Coinage Bill.

What will the effects be of such a law? And what will the immediate effects be of having to face its passage three years from now?

The present value of silver bullion is about 65 cents per ounce. There are in the silver dollar 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains of silver, nine-tenths fine, or 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains of pure silver. As an ounce of silver contains 480 grains, 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains is worth about 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents, so that silver dollars are worth today intrinsically, less than 51 cents; and when every owner of silver bullion can take it to the mint and have it coined free into silver dollars, each such dollar will be worth just what the silver costs that it takes to make it, for if they were worth any more, instead

of using the coined silver dollars, one would instead buy the cheaper silver bullion, have it coined and use that.

Hence it is evident that under free silver coinage the value of the silver dollar must fall to its bullion value.

Mr. Bryan admits this, but asserts a belief that our demand for silver would raise the price of all the silver bullion in the world from 65 cents an ounce to \$1.29, that is to nearly double its present value (and thus raise the 51 cents of silver in a silver dollar to par, 100 cents), but he also admits he can't prove this, Brooklyn speech, Sept. 24, 1896, "you cannot prove by mathematics that we maintain a parity, neither can you prove that we cannot;" and he consequently argues that as neither can be proved, his belief is just as good as that of the ablest financiers in the world, and on this showing he asks that the American people elect him, and see if his belief won't come true.

Opposed to Mr. Bryan's belief, however, stands the experience of the United States on two different occasions, each lasting over a quarter of a century, when its demand for bullion to coin twice failed to raise the price but 3 per cent.

In 1860 the bullion in a silver dollar was worth \$1.03 in gold; and the gold dollar, measured by silver, was depreciated 3 per cent. Our mints were open to the free coinage of gold as well as of silver. Did our demand for gold to coin raise the price of gold to par with silver? Although the world's stock of gold is much smaller than its stock of silver, and although it was only necessary to raise its price 3 per cent, we could not accomplish it.

This lasted from 1834 to 1860 and down to 1873. The price of gold bullion was not raised the 3 per cent, and being the cheaper currency, it drove the silver out of circulation. And as no silver dollars had been in circulation for over 35 years, in 1873, after full debate, this coin was omitted from our coinage list.

In 1792, under the ratio of 15 to 1, (in force at that time) the bullion in a gold dollar was worth 3 cents more than the silver dollar; and the silver dollar, measured by gold, was depreciated 3 per cent.

Silver being the cheaper drove gold entirely out of circulation for more than 40 years, i.e., until 1834, when the government changed the ratio from 15 to 1, to 16 to 1, with the effect seen above.

In 1860 we were a nation of over 30,000,000 of people, and had no silver on hand. Now we are a nation of 75,000,000 of people, but have 498,000,000 of silver dollars on hand. (U. S. treasury report, Oct. 1, 1900).

If, with all our power in 1860, we were unable to raise the bullion value of gold but 3 per cent, how can we expect to raise the bullion value of a still larger quantity of silver not merely 3 per cent, but more than 16 times 3, i.e., 49 per cent.

If, with over 30,000,000 of people in 1860, we had been able to raise the bullion value of gold just 3 per cent to par, then, being two and a half times as great a people now as we were then, we might expect to raise the bullion prices of silver two and a half times as high, that is 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, but how could we expect even then to raise its price not 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent alone, but more than six times 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, i.e., 49 per cent, especially when the only power we have to raise it with is our demand for silver dollars, and that demand is already supplied to the extent of \$498,000,000?

How futile any such expectation must prove seems apparent. Yet unless the price of the world's stock of silver is nearly doubled, the

price of bullion must, as we have seen, inevitably pull the value of the silver dollar down, as bullion would be coined as long as there was a profit, i.e., till the values met.

At the present rate two such silver dollars would be worth less than \$1.02 in gold; and if you owe a debt of \$200 today and did not pay it until then, instead of having to pay \$200 in gold, you could pay it with 200 silver dollars, worth only \$102 in gold. While this might save you \$98 in gold, would not your creditor lose \$98, nearly half his debt?

Now if you have debts out, owing to you, and you saw that congress was going to pass a law authorizing your debtor to pay them in 51 cents dollars, would you wait until congress passed that law, or would you insist on your debtor's paying you at once in gold (or its equivalent) so that you should receive the same value that you lent him, that is 100 gold cents on the dollar, and not about only one-half of it? And would you not proceed to collect in at the earliest possible moment?

In short, every man who had money coming to him and expected silver dollars to depreciate, would want that money paid him at the earliest possible moment, and would proceed to collect it with the least possible delay; and if he got it, he would immediately put it into gold if he could, to prevent its depreciating on his hands, and as there are about \$1,059,000,000 of gold coin in the country, including that in the U. S. treasury (U. S. treasury report, Oct. 1, 1900) and as the total amount of money in circulation is \$2,113,000,000 (same report) it is apparent that many of those holding bank notes and silver certificates and silver dollars would be unable to get gold for them. So he must start in as early as possible, and get in before others, bent on the same object, and if possible escape the crash and the crush.

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Bryan Admits the Panic.

Mr. Bryan admits this would be one of the effects of his election. In the Chicago convention of 1896 he said:

"When you come before us and tell us that we shall disturb your business interests, we reply that you have disturbed our business interests."

And the St. Louis Globe Democrat, in the fall of 1896, reported his saying: "I think it" (meaning the victory of the free coinage movement) "will cause a panic. But the country is in a deplorable condition, and it will take extreme measures to restore it to a condition of prosperity."

Have you noticed his silence on silver in this campaign? Why is it?

(Continued Tomorrow.)

Prince at Wigwam tonight.

Water Consumer's Notice.

All Water Rents are due and payable semi-annually, April and October of each year, at the Water Works office, 144 Fourth street. October rent is due. Ten per cent saved if paid during October.

J. W. GIPNER,
Secretary.

Prince at Wigwam tonight.

Custom Made SUITS

From \$13.50 to \$50

Perfect fitting garments guaranteed. Prices will please you. Suits made by the most skillful workmen in the country. You select the goods to suit yourself. No misrepresentation if you want an

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In like manner, if Bryan is elected and the Democratic party returned to power in a majority of the states, why will not Democratic legislatures send Democratic senators to the United States senate to replace outgoing Republicans when their terms expire in 1903, and thus give the Democrats a majority there, just as the Republican legislatures did? And then what is to prevent them from repealing the gold act and passing a free silver coinage bill, just as McKinley and the Republicans passed the gold bill?

And don't they stand pledged to do this?

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And at Knoxville, Tenn., on Sept. 6, 1896:

"If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."

Is it not perfectly clear that if they are returned to power they will repeal the gold law, and pass a free silver coinage bill "at the earliest possible moment."

And is it not equally clear, that if we elect them to power on the 6th of next November, one great result will be that we must face the passage of a free silver coinage bill about three years hence, in 1904?

Results of Facing a Free Silver Coinage Bill.

What will the effects be of such a law? And what will the immediate effects be of having to face its passage three years from now?

The present value of silver bullion is about 65 cents per ounce. There are in the silver dollar 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains of silver, nine-tenths fine, or 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains of pure silver. As an ounce of silver contains 480 grains, 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains is worth about 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents, so that silver dollars are worth today intrinsically, less than 51 cents; and when every owner of silver bullion can take it to the mint and have it coined free into silver dollars, each such dollar will be worth just what the silver costs that it takes to make it, for if they were worth any more, instead

of using the coined silver dollars, one would instead buy the cheaper silver bullion, have it coined and use that.

Hence it is evident that under free silver coinage the value of the silver dollar must fall to its bullion value.

Mr. Bryan admits this, but asserts a belief that our demand for silver would raise the price of all the silver bullion in the world from 65 cents an ounce to \$1.29, that is to nearly double its present value (and thus raise the 51 cents of silver in a silver dollar to par, 100 cents), but he also admits he can't prove this, Brooklyn speech, Sept. 24, 1896, "you cannot prove by mathematics that we maintain a parity, neither can you prove that we cannot;" and he consequently argues that as neither can be proved, his belief is just as good as that of the ablest financiers in the world, and on this showing he asks that the American people elect him, and see if his belief won't come true.

Opposed to Mr. Bryan's belief, however, stands the experience of the United States on two different occasions, each lasting over a quarter of a century, when its demand for bullion to coin twice failed to raise the price but 3 per cent.

In 1860 the bullion in a silver dollar was worth \$1.03 in gold; and the gold dollar, measured by silver, was depreciated 3 per cent. Our mints were open to the free coinage of gold as well as of silver. Did our demand for gold to coin raise the price of gold to par with silver? Although the world's stock of gold is much smaller than its stock of silver, and although it was only necessary to raise its price 3 per cent, we could not accomplish it.

This lasted from 1834 to 1860 and down to 1873. The price of gold bullion was not raised the 3 per cent, and being the cheaper currency, it drove the silver out of circulation. And as no silver dollars had been in circulation for over 35 years, in 1873, after full debate, this coin was omitted from our coinage list.

In 1792, under the ratio of 15 to 1, (in force at that time) the bullion in a gold dollar was worth 3 cents more than the silver dollar; and the silver dollar, measured by gold, was depreciated 3 per cent.

Silver being the cheaper drove gold entirely out of circulation for more than 40 years, i. e., until 1834, when the government changed the ratio from 15 to 1, to 16 to 1, with the effect seen above.

In 1860 we were a nation of over 30,000,000 of people, and had no silver on hand. Now we are a nation of 75,000,000 of people, but have 498,000,000 of silver dollars on hand. (U. S. treasury report, Oct. 1, 1900).

If, with all our power in 1860, we were unable to raise the bullion value of gold but 3 per cent, how can we expect to raise the bullion value of a still larger quantity of silver not merely 3 per cent, but more than 16 times 3, i. e., 49 per cent.

If, with over 30,000,000 of people in 1860, we had been able to raise the bullion value of gold just 3 per cent to par, then, being two and a half times as great a people now as we were then, we might expect to raise the bullion prices of silver two and a half times as high, that is 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, but how could we expect even then to raise its price not 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent alone, but more than six times 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, i. e., 49 per cent, especially when the only power we have to raise it with is our demand for silver dollars, and that demand is already supplied to the extent of \$498,000,000?

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MR. BRYAN'S FILIPINOS

Captain Claude E. Sawyer Writes
of the Mischief Done By
Bryan Democrats.

AID TO THE INSURGENTS

Letter Sent From the Philippines to
Hon. John L. McLaurin, U.
S. Senator, S. C.

GOOD READING FOR TILLMAN

Here is good reading for Republicans and Honest Money Democrats of Columbian county and East Liverpool. Captain Claude E. Sawyer is an Honest Money Democrat, hailing from South Carolina. He is a brave and gallant officer, doing duty in the Philippines, and he is utterly astounded at the manner in which Democracy, as represented by Bryan, is conducting itself in this nation. Read it carefully:

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, can find something to interest him in a letter written by Captain Claude E. Sawyer, of South Carolina, and now with the Thirty-eighth infantry at Lipa, province of Batangas, P. I. Captain Sawyer's letter was written on the 23d of August and was addressed to Hon. John L. McLaurin, U. S. senator of South Carolina. It was published in full in a Columbia (S. C.) newspaper, and extracts from it are given herewith:

"I have just seen a Filipino paper, printed in Spanish and published in Manila, containing the Democratic platform, and some cablegrams from London, giving some utterances of Mr. Bryan in a speech in Indiana, and a reply by 'jefes' (chiefs) of the Republican party, which indicate to me that the American people are going crazy. I notice in the Democratic platform that they make three pledges in reference to the Philippines: First, to give them a 'stable government'; second, to give them 'independence,' and third 'to protect them against all foreign powers.'

"Can this be correct? Is it possible?

"If this be true, what are we fighting for? What have all these good men from Lawton down died for? What have we all suffered for? What have all these millions of dollars been spent for? Did we give Spain \$20,000,000 for these islands to turn around and present them to the treacherous Aguinaldo, who sold out his people and then refused to stand by his bargain?"

"There is one thing sure and certain, it will be a flat admission that the United States are defeated; that the Filipinos have whipped us; that our statesmen are children. It will ruin us in the eyes of the civilized world."

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HERNIA is made of fine soft materials,
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elastic webs. It fits like a glove and can
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testines back in their natural position and the
wound WILL HEAL like any other wound
when it has a chance. The ONLY WAY to
CURE is to hold the intestines in or back all
the time, until the wound becomes grown to-
gether. Your Rupture CAN NOT be CURED
in any other way. We have had 25 years
constant and hard experience in treating
RUPTURES and this OUTFIT is the RE-
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Cures Cold in the Head, 5 to 15 minutes.
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SOLE AGENT.

Excursion to Chicago Via Pennsylvania Lines.

Sunday, October 28; Tuesday, October 30, and Thursday, November 1, for the Horse Show, excursion tickets will be sold to Chicago via Pennsylvania lines; good returning until Monday, November 5.

Read the News Review.

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All the news in the News Review.

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what the world calls riches. Men and women have lost their good names and have found it impossible to regain them. Men and women have lost their self respect, and all the mere wealth of the world will not bring it back. Cunning and unprincipled men have overreached their fellows and ruined them, and in so doing have kept within the pale of the law, and have gone unpunished so far as the penalties inflicted by the courts of our land are concerned. But the Nemesis of Justice and Right is upon their track, and they might just as well attempt to fly like a bird as to try to evade the inevitable, as God has decided against them, and they must pay the penalty, both in time and in eternity. Pettifoggers, calling themselves lawyers and attorneys, may imagine that they are cunning beyond all their predecessors, and that their thieving and chicanery will never be exposed. But they "count without their host;" retribution, in some shape, demands satisfaction, and punishment, hot and swift, descends upon them when they least expect it. Such creatures attempt to brazen it out, and claim to be gentlemen and honorable exponents of Blackstone, when their name is a by-word of reproach, even among their legal brethren at the county seat, and "honor" and "trust" is never accorded them: they are "black sheep" and "Jonahs;" they have an "itching palm," and the slime of the trickster leaks from every pore. The rule holds good in every avenue of business life and mercantile pursuits; in the life of every toiler and mechanic; and there is no escape from the condemnation of "be sure thy sin will find thee out."

BRYAN SUPERFICIAL.

The speeches of William Jennings Bryan are exceedingly superficial and frothy, lacking in true wisdom, common sense, solidity, reason, argument and all the essentials which constitute the true and wise statesman. A great crowd will listen to and applaud him for his tricks of oratory and occasional happy witticisms and cutting and sarcastic sayings in the way of repartee, as every one is aware of the fact that such features capture the attention of a great crowd and amuses it for the time being. But, while the average American voter desires to be amused, he makes it his business to find out the essential features contained in the speech of the man who aspires to the highest office in the nation. There must be something more than mere froth and bubble and mirth and laughter provoking sallies of wit. The voter well knows that he can get a surfeit of such material from the clown in the circus or from a first-class end man at a minstrel show. What the voter demands in a presidential aspirant in the present business age are facts and figures and convincing arguments; the outlining of a policy which at least promises success and prosperity to the country at large; the relation of historic happenings in connection with the party which he represents, showing that his party has done great things for the masses and can therefore be trusted with power once more; the outlining of a policy for that party which is sure to strike favorably the strong common sense of the intelligent mechanic and toiler, the manufacturer, the business and professional man, and in fact any and every man engaged in the channels of legitimate business, either as employer or employee. And William Jennings Bryan's speeches do not keep well over night. His hearers go away amused, and later on commence analyzing that speech, and they are at first astonished and later on disgusted, and then filled with wonder that a man of such great reputation as Bryan, aiming at the leadership of this great and glorious republic, should be guilty of making

instances out of ten, will be: "Very light; a mass of froth; superficial."

OVERRULED.

Justice McCarron This Morning Refused to Sustain a Motion to Dismiss an Attachment Suit.

This morning in the court of Justice McCarron a motion was made by H. E. Grosshans, attorney for defendant in the case of A. J. Massey versus William Sheridan Culp, to dismiss the attachment suit on various grounds.

Owing to the fact that defendant had appeared in court when the suit was entered and confessed judgment for the full amount, \$6.50, the squire could not see his way clear to concur and the motion was overruled.

Attorney Grosshans has taken an appeal to common pleas court.

Ex-Mayor Hon. J. A. Rice, Canton, O., November 2, at Opera House.

Martin at Wigwam tonight.

REMOVAL.

A. E. McLean Will be Found at No. 243 Fifth Street, on and After November 1, 1900.

Readers of the News Review will make note that A. E. McLean, proprietor of the well known meat market and supply company, who has been doing business at No. 208 Sixth street, for a number of years past, will remove to No. 243 Fifth street, and be ready for business in the new quarters Thursday, November 1st, in the new brick between Jackson and Jefferson streets, where he will be glad to meet and wait upon old-time patrons and the public in general.

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KIND WORDS.

And This Sebring Citizen Believes in Supporting a Newsy and Clean Paper.

Sebring, Oct. 30, 1900.
Please find enclosed full payment for Daily News Review by mail. Be sure and continue sending my paper, as I enjoy reading a newspaper that is not afraid to come out for the right and the truth; a paper upon which one can rely, and which gives all the news in a clean and satisfactory manner.

SUBSCRIBER.

Martin at Wigwam tonight.

John Brown Escaped.

John Brown has escaped from the Canton workhouse and is thought to be in this vicinity. The authorities have a well defined suspicion as to his whereabouts and he will in all probability be rounded up within the next few hours.

Martin at Wigwam tonight.

Gained Two.

The household goods of C. Lentz have been received at the freight station from New Castle.

The household goods of J. Shingler have also been received at the freight station from Allegheny.

A Child Dead.

An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, of Ohioville, died this morning. The funeral will probably take place tomorrow. Mr. Fisher is engineer at the Laughlin No. 2 plant.

Morris is Here.

Democratic candidate for congress, J. H. Morris, is in the city and will be at Democratic headquarters this evening.

DON'T BELIEVE IN ARBITRATION

Charles Horner and Pearl Barton Had a Pitched Battle In the Diamond.

MORRIS ARRESTED THEM

The Patrol Wagon Was Called and They Were Hustled Off to Jail.

CITY IS NOW \$15.20 BETTER OFF

Charles Horner and Pearl Barton are not apostles of the doctrine of arbitration and believe in war to settle disputes, so last night when Horner came to the city from his home in the East End and met Barton they indulged in a dispute. It was not long until the argument had become personal and each party was swelling out his chest and telling each other what they could do if they only had a chance.

Each man was on his toes and the spectators prepared to watch the battle. Finally the personalities reached such a stage that it was war. The air was blue for a minute and then the punching began in earnest.

The men had not succeeded in demonstrating which was the best man when Officer Morris appeared on the scene.

Now Mr. Morris is a believer in arbitration and the way he run those two men in was a sight to behold. He took Barton and Horner in charge and sent for the patrol and they were both hustled off to the city jail, where charges of fighting were registered against both, while Horner also had to answer for using profane language.

Mayor Davidson lectured both men on the evils of trying to settle a dispute by fighting, and then fined them both.

Horner got \$5 and costs and Barton \$1 and costs, and the dispute is not yet settled.

Martin at Wigwam tonight.

COURT NEWS.

Judge Hole Made a Number of Entries in Cases Which Were Submitted to Him.

Lisbon, Oct. 30.—(Special)—Court convened at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when Judge Boone made a number of entries in cases which were submitted to him.

In the case of the Cherry Valley iron works against Mrs. Hartman et al. judgment was rendered for \$147.50, due on a contract made between the defendant and the Cherry Valley iron works nine years ago.

The Columbian Building, Loan & Investment company took judgment against Jacob Mohr et al. at Columbian for \$1,262.34 and a mortgage on three and one-half acres in Fairfield township will be foreclosed. M. H. Taylor was also given a judgment on a note set up in answer and cross-complaint for \$372 and he also holds a

We are the great

BLANKET

and

COMFORT

House and we sell either cash or on

Easy Payments.

THE S. G. HARD CO.
THE BIG STORE

Rheumatiz

Don't wait until you are crippled by rheumatism but cure it now with Tongaline. Every form and every stage of rheumatism yields to this safe and scientific remedy.

Tongaline

TRADE MARK
quickly quiets the pain, then thoroughly cleanses the blood and system—drives out the poisons. A specific for neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago.

Tongaline is sold by druggists everywhere. A book about it mailed free if you write for it.

Mellier Drug Company, St. Louis.

mortgage on the same premises. The premises will be sold in case the judgments are not paid in five days.

In the case of Albert L. Denny against Fannie McNicol, the petition was dismissed.

Martin at Wigwam tonight.

SPECIAL.

Residence site on the Southside, situate on the terrace adjoining east side of bridge. Want to sell quick.

ELIJAH W. HILL,

Corner Sixth and Washington.

Martin at Wigwam tonight.

Another Boy.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Downard, Eighth street, a son.

Martin at Wigwam tonight.

This week we have our fall

Picture

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and

Sale

See our window display.

HARD'S

THE BIG STORE.

Rock Springs

Park

DANCING:

Monday Evening
Thursday Evening
Saturday Evening

Price for lease for private parties inquire of Joseph Cassidy, 125 Avondale street.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

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THE SEARCH STOPS.

The Right Thing Has Been Found.
An East Liverpool Citizen
Shows the Way.

Once more we are indebted to an East Liverpool citizen for a public statement that throws more light on a subject of ever-increasing interest. People have been deceived by false misrepresentations from time immemorial. No wonder they are skeptical of all claims endorsed by strangers residing in far distant parts of the union. It is no longer necessary to accept such endorsements, for local citizens are giving their testimony, and 'tis an easy matter for any reader to investigate the correctness of such evidence as the following: Mr. R. H. Hawkins, an employe of Sebrings' pottery, who lives at 234 Second street, says: "I had been taking medicine for my kidneys right along and if I had found a cure I would have had no occasion to use Doan's Kidneys Pills. I was troubled two years or more with distressing backache across the loins, a steady aching pain with quick twinges now and then while stooping or lifting, that felt as if a sharp instrument had pierced my back, and the secretions of the kidneys were highly colored, feverish or slightly scalding. Work seemed to be a drag, I had no energy and I am more than thankful that I was induced to go to the W. & W. pharmacy and get Doan's Kidney Pills. After taking them there was no sign of my old complaint."

Sold for 50 cents per box by all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Prince at Wigwam tonight.

DO YOU NEED COAL.

You Would Better Order Your Black Diamonds of Myler Brothers at Once.

The cold weather will strike you when you least expect it. This warm weather will soon be nipped by a gentleman familiarly known as "Jack Frost." He's a keen old fellow, and lets you know when he assumes command. It is good sense to be prepared for him. And the proper thing for you to do is to leave or send your order to Myler Brothers, No. 326 Walnut street, at the fine coal yards, where immediate and prompt attention will be given them, and the Black Diamonds will be hustled to your home or place of business. It will pay you to deal with Myler Brothers, as they handle the very best grades of coal and sell at the lowest prices consistent with legitimate business principles. Remember the No. 326 Walnut street.

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ELIJAH W. HILL,

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Second Floor Grand Building, Corner Sixth and Washington,

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

LIST NO. 8.

Call at office for previous lists.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

New Waterford, Ohio.—Hotel of 16 rooms; the only hotel in the town; livery attached; 3-4 acre of ground; a good chance for a profitable business. Owner wishes to sell on account of age. Inquire for price and particulars.

Salineville, Ohio.—Stoneware pottery plant; can be converted into a clay novelty works, door knob factory or the making of specialties; has been used for manufacturing chimney tops, flower vases, etc. Land consists of 3-4 acre. Improvements: 1 double-crown 16 ft. kiln (cost \$2,200 to build), 2-story frame addition about 20x40 and a one-story frame shed over boiler and engine. Equipments: One 20-horse power engine, 2 flue boilers, shafting on each floor of brick building; 1 pug mill; 1 brick machine and other usual accessories. Plant is situated on Railroad; good clays in vicinity; will sell entire plant for \$1,950.

Newspaper business opportunity in Mahoning county, Ohio—One-half ownership in a weekly paper in an enterprising town, and one-half interest in the business block in which the paper is located. Good rental derived from building outside of what is occupied by paper. A good chance for a competent newspaper man to get in on the ground floor. Not a heavy investment and not much ready money needed. See us for further particulars.

F FARMS.

8 miles from East Liverpool—80 acre farm; all tillable; good 6-room house; barn and outbuildings, orchard, etc. Inquire for price.

3 miles from East Liverpool—2 miles from Wellsville—20 acres of land, all tillable; well watered; surface level; soil rich, sandy loam; suitable for gardening, chicken raising, truck farming, etc. Inquire for particulars and price.

Beaver Co., Pa.—15 miles from East Liverpool via Chester and Harshawville; 155 acres, 100 acres tillable; 50 acres in timber; balance in orchard of peaches, apples, plums, grapes, etc., well watered; suitable for general farming; 4-room new house, good frame stable; spring house; wagon shed, etc. Will sell in whole or part, cash or time. Will trade for town properties. Inquire for further particulars and prices.

Wellsville, O.—In suburbs—10½ acres of land; 3 veins of coal; flag and sand stone quarries opened; 60 apple, 100 peach, 75 quince and some pear trees, all bearing. A good 4-room house. All in good order. Price \$2,900.

Hancock Co., W. Va., 3 miles from river near Fairview—166 acres, 80 acres cleared, balance in timber, underlaid with coal, with mine opened. Farm is well watered; near to church and school. Will trade for town properties or sell on time or for cash. Price \$22 per acre.

Salineville—2 miles northeast—159 acres, nearly all tillable; good orchard and berry patches; underlaid with coal and minerals. An 8-room 2-story slate roof dwelling; an 8-stall bank barn. A bargain. Owner a townsman, tired of farming. Price \$3,500.

Smith's Ferry, Pa.—(2 miles north)—10 acres, all tillable; well watered; 100 fruit trees, all bearing; producing oil fruit surrounding; a 5-room dwelling and a bank barn. Price upon inquiry.

Wellsville, O.—(5 miles north)—163 acre farm; level and well watered; orchards, dwelling, barns, etc. Suitable for general farming. Inquire for price.

Hancock Co., W. Va.—1 mile back of Rock Springs Park—75 acres; 20 acres in timber; orchards and usual fruit bearers. Land is excellent; 5-room dwelling and barn. This is a chance for an investor who looks to the future. Price \$3,500.

Hancock Co., W. Va.—5 miles from East Liverpool, 5 miles from Wellsville—125 acres, nearly all tillable; about 4 acres in timber; well fenced and well st. apples, pears, quinces and other fruits; plenty of water; near school and church. An unusually good dwelling of 7 rooms and good bank barn. Will trade for city property. Call for price and particulars.

Do not think this is all the properties we have for sale. Five large lists have preceded this, of which you can obtain copies by calling at our office. Further, there are many properties we have for sale that we do not advertise. Of these you can learn at office.

Many of the above properties can be bought on easy terms. In no case more than one-third cash is required. To specify in each case the terms would require too much space. Inquire of us for full particulars. Like all dealers, we are anxious to display "our goods," and hence be perfectly free to ask anything you wish to know.

Office open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

"Buy Sewing Machines Right."

WE SHIP THIS FINE MONITOR SEWING MACHINE FREE

\$23.50



on approval to any address WITHOUT ONE CENT IN ADVANCE,

allowing you to uncrate and examine it fully before you accept it. If it is not all and more than we claim and as fine a machine as is sold at \$60, ship it back at our expense. Try it in your own home for ninety days and if you are not satisfied we will cheerfully refund your money.

DON'T WASTE MONEY.

When you buy a sewing machine from an agent you pay from \$30 to \$35 more than actually necessary. The bulk of this increased price represents the agent's profits. Buy direct from us and save this amount. WE HAVE NO AGENTS.

\$23.50 Is all we ask for this Light Running, Ball Bearing, Drop Head Sewing Machine complete with all attachments. Will sew light or heavy goods equally well. It is compact, simple in construction, and easily handled.

When closed makes a convenient table. All the bearings and wearing parts are made of the finest quality of tool steel and will last a lifetime. Covered by a binding guarantee for 20 years. Order at once as we will only ship a few MONITOR MACHINES as samples to each community at this low price. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

NEEDLES for any machine made mailed free at 30c per dozen. Send postage stamps. We refer you to any bank or business house in Pittsburgh that has access to the mercantile agencies.

J. KEVAN & CO., 106 SIXTH STREET PITTSBURG, PA.

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3 miles from East Liverpool—2 miles from Wellsville—20 acres of land, all tilled; well watered; surface level; soil rich, sandy loam; suitable for gardening, chicken raising, truck farming, etc. Inquire for particulars and price.

Beaver Co., Pa.—15 miles from East Liverpool via Chester and Harshawville; 155 acres; 100 acres tillable; 50 acres in timber; balance in orchard of peaches, apples, plums, grapes, etc., well watered; suitable for general farming; 4-room new house, good frame stable; spring house; wagon shed, etc. Will sell in whole or part, cash or time. Will trade for town properties. Inquire for further particulars and prices.

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Hancock Co., W. Va., 3 miles from river near Fairview—166 acres, 80 acres cleared, balance in timber, underlaid with coal, with mine opened. Farm is well watered; near to church and school. Will trade for town properties or sell on time or for cash. Price \$22 per acre.

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Hancock Co., W. Va.—5 miles from East Liverpool, 5 miles from Wellsville—125 acres, nearly all tillable; about 4 acres in timber; well fenced; and well st. apples, pears, quinces and other fruits; plenty of water; near school and church. An unusually good dwelling of 7 rooms and good bank barn. Will trade for city property. Call for price and particulars.

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Office open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

"Buy Sewing Machines Right."

WE SHIP THIS FINE MONITOR SEWING MACHINE FREE

on approval to any address

WITHOUT ONE CENT IN ADVANCE,
allowing you to uncrate and examine it fully before you accept it. If it is not all and more than we claim and as fine a machine as is sold at \$60, ship it back at our expense. Try it in your own home for ninety days and if you are not satisfied we will cheerfully refund your money.

DON'T WASTE MONEY.

When you buy a sewing machine from an agent you pay from \$30 to \$35 more than actually necessary. The bulk of this increased price represents the agent's profits. Buy direct from us and save this amount. WE HAVE NO AGENTS.

\$23.50

Is all we ask for this Light Running, Ball Bearing, Drop Head Sewing Machine complete with all attachments. Will sew light or heavy goods equally well. It is compact, simple in construction, and easily handled. When closed makes a convenient table. All the bearings and wearing parts are made of the finest quality of tool steel and will last a lifetime. Covered by a binding guarantee for 20 years. Order at once as we will only ship a few MONITOR MACHINES as samples to each community at this low price. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

NEEDLES for any machine made mailed free at 30c per dozen. Send postage stamps. We refer you to any bank or business house in Pittsburgh that has access to the mercantile agencies.

J. KEVAN & CO., 106 SIXTH STREET PITTSBURG, PA.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

EAST END.

D. J. Smith Made a Speech.

D. J. Smith made one of his characteristic speeches in the East End last night and after talking on his old familiar subject of bosses, created laughter by alluding to Councilman Marshall as the boss of East End. He classed the councilman along with Hanna, Cox and some more of the Republican party leaders which he likes to hail as "bosses."

Ex-Mayor Hon. J. A. Rice, Canton, O., November 2, at Opera House.

The Team Ran Off.

A team of horses attached to a wagon owned by Frank E. Oyster and driven by C. J. Brown ran off in the East End yesterday afternoon. Brown left the horses standing on Pennsylvania avenue, near Mulberry street, and they became frightened and started to run and when Helana was reached stopped.

The only damage done was the spilling of a few groceries.

Prince at Wigwam tonight.

Prescriptions honestly filled at E. E. Pharmacy. We never substitute.

Herbert Was Elated.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Herbert, Oak street, a daughter.

Those who saw the proud father yesterday afternoon state that the first object encountered after leaving his home was a cat, and as he kicked the animal over the fence he remarked: "Get out of papa's way."

Hon. A. J. Woolf and Thomas McNamara, of Youngstown, Ohio, November 2, at Opera House.

Need New Cars.

It has been suggested that the street railway could give vastly better service if they would purchase a few new cars. Car No. 14 was 20 minutes in running from the power house this morning, and not before two fuses had been burned out was the run made.

Prince at Wigwam tonight.

Hon. A. J. Woolf and Thomas McNamara, of Youngstown, Ohio, November 2, at Opera House.

A Phantom Party.

The four F's and their gentlemen friends will be entertained tomorrow evening by Miss Elizabeth Martin, at her home near Dry Run. Being Halloween the entertainment will be in the form of a phantom party.

Reiger's California perfumes at E. E. Pharmacy.

A Prohibition Speech.

Rev. S. P. Barrackman, who made a Prohibition speech in East End last night, was the guest of Rev. J. R. Greene over night. He left today for Calcutta, where he will speak tonight.

Ex-Mayor Hon. J. A. Rice, Canton, O., November 2, at Opera House.

Completed Today.

The raising of the street railway tracks on Mulberry street has been completed to Pennsylvania avenue, and the work will likely be completed today.

Prince at Wigwam tonight.

East End Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. George Salloway left for their home in Wilmington, Del., yesterday after a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hanley.

Dismissed the Case.

In the Harvey-Caton case Justice

Carman yesterday dismissed the action and assessed the costs on the plaintiff.

Potters' sponges at E. E. Pharmacy.

SOUTH SIDE.

Frightened the Horse.

The crowd of serenaders who made night hideous at the residence of Mr. Anderson, where Mr. and Mrs. John Goddard, the newly married couple, are visiting, frightened a horse belonging to J. B. Todd, causing the animal to break from the barn nearby and run away. Although the owner has been searching for the horse all day no trace of it could be found. It is a small bay mare weighing about 900 pounds. Any one finding the animal will confer a favor upon the owner by notifying him.

Martin at Wigwam tonight.

Ex-Mayor Hon. J. A. Rice, Canton, O., November 2, at Opera House.

Seating the Room.

Seats are being placed in the new school room in the Pat Burns building on Indiana avenue and preparations are being made to begin school there next Monday.

Thirty seats are being built, but it is not anticipated they will all be occupied before spring. Miss Lucy Fowler, of Fairview, has been engaged to teach the department, and the school is expected to start off with a good attendance.

Martin at Wigwam tonight.

Hon. A. J. Woolf and Thomas McNamara, of Youngstown, Ohio, November 2, at Opera House.

The Horse Backed.

John Woodmansee was driving the Chester grocery wagon yesterday afternoon, and when at a point in the upper part of town the horse concluded to go back instead of forward. It got along all right until the wagon struck a large stone. The shafts and harness were broken and the wagon overturned.

Hon. A. J. Woolf and Thomas McNamara, of Youngstown, Ohio, November 2, at Opera House.

Martin at Wigwam tonight.

Distinguished Guest.

Mrs. N. R. C. Morrow, accompanied by her husband, was in Chester yesterday. Mrs. Morrow is state president of the Women's Christian Temperance union, and made an address in Cumberland on Sunday.

While in Chester she was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Allison.

Prince at Wigwam tonight.

Mush And Milk Social.

The action of the Chester Mechanics in regard to the date for holding their mush and milk social has been reconsidered and the time has now been fixed for next Thursday evening, November 1.

A number of East Liverpool Mechanics and their friends will attend.

Martin at Wigwam tonight.

Mrs. Mercer is Worse.

Mrs. James Mercer, who has been ill for some time, was taken much worse yesterday and is now in a critical condition.

New Grocery Store.

Alex Hineman has rented the Robert Hobbs store room on Virginia avenue lately occupied by Thompson Allison, and will shortly start a grocery store.

THE SEARCH STOPS.

The Right Thing Has Been Found. An East Liverpool Citizen Shows the Way.

Once more we are indebted to an East Liverpool citizen for a public statement that throws more light on a subject of ever-increasing interest. People have been deceived by false misrepresentations from time immemorial. No wonder they are skeptical of all claims endorsed by strangers residing in far distant parts of the union. It is no longer necessary to accept such endorsements, for local citizens are giving their testimony, and 'tis an easy matter for any reader to investigate the correctness of such evidence as the following: Mr. R. H. Hawkins, an employee of Sebrings' pottery, who lives at 234 Second street, says: "I had been taking medicine for my kidneys right along and if I had found a cure I would have had no occasion to use Doan's Kidneys Pills. I was troubled two years or more with distressing backache across the loins, a steady aching pain with quick twinges now and then while stooping or lifting, that felt as if a sharp instrument had pierced my back, and the secretions of the kidneys were highly colored, feverish or slightly scalding. Work seemed to be a drag, I had no energy and I am more than thankful that I was induced to go to the W. & W. pharmacy and get Doan's Kidney Pills. After taking them there was no sign of my old complaint."

Sold for 50 cents per box by all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Prince at Wigwam tonight.

DO YOU NEED COAL.

You Would Better Order Your Black Diamonds of Myler Brothers at Once.

The cold weather will strike you when you least expect it. This warm weather will soon be nipped by a gentleman familiarly known as "Jack Frost." He's a keen old fellow, and lets you know when he assumes command. It is good sense to be prepared for him. And the proper thing for you to do is to leave or send your order to Myler Brothers, No. 326 Walnut street, at the fine coal yards, where immediate and prompt attention will be given them, and the Black Diamonds will be hustled to your home or place of business. It will pay you to deal with Myler Brothers, as they handle the very best grades of coal and sell at the lowest prices consistent with legitimate business principles. Remember the No. 326 Walnut street.

Prince at Wigwam tonight.

Read the News Review.

This week we have our fall

Picture Exhibition and Sale

See our window display.

HARD'S THE BIG STORE.

ELIJAH W. HILL,

Real Estate Dealer,

Second Floor Grand Building, Corner Sixth and Washington,

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

LIST NO. 8.

Call at office for previous lists.

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J. KEVAN & CO., 106 SIXTH STREET PITTSBURG, PA.

DEATH AND RUIN

Spread Along Warren Street,
New York.

30 MAYBE DEAD, 35 MISSING.

Dozen Buildings Wrecked by Explosions
of Chemicals.

OVER 100 PERSONS WERE INJURED.

The Property Loss Estimated at \$1,500,000—The Explosion Gave Warning of the Fatal and Destructive One That Followed—Thus Many Individuals Having an Opportunity to Escape With Their Lives—People Hurled Across Street—Elevated Depot Wrecked—A Search of Ruins May Reveal Unknown Number of Dead—Cause of the Explosions Mystery.

New York, Oct. 30.—The long list of fire horrors that have occurred in and around the city of New York, a list that includes the Royal hotel fire, the Park place disaster and the Windsor and Hoboken fires, was added to by the fire and explosion that shook the lower end of Manhattan like an earthquake, hurled a seven-story building into the air, and set fire to two blocks of buildings, with a loss of life that only the efforts of the hundreds of men who were rushed to the work of digging away the ruins as soon as the fire was extinguished will reveal.

The loss of life is not known, but from all sources of information it is gathered that there are perhaps the bodies of 30 persons in the ruins, because of the debris and the slowness of the moving of it.

Chief Croker, of the fire department, said that the loss is fully \$1,500,000.

There are 35 persons reported missing and 100 men, women and children are on the list of the injured.

The big building of Tarrant & Co., makers of medicinal specialties, standing at the northwest corner of Greenwich and Warren streets, and filled with chemicals, took fire in some way that may never be known.

A citizen rushed into the house of fire engine 29, on Chambers street, near Greenwich, and shouted that Tarrant's drug house was on fire. He had seen a volume of black smoke coming from the third-story window. An alarm was turned in. Soon afterward second and third alarms were turned in. One fire company had just arrived when a terrific explosion occurred and threw the entire engine's crew down the stairway. The firemen, realizing the danger of their position, rushed out of the building to the street. The explosion had filled the street in front with a shower of falling glass and small debris, which sent the crowd, which was already gathering on the opposite sidewalks, fleeing for safety and caused the horses hitched to the engines to rear and try to get away.

Engineer Rocksbury was unfastening the horses and Fireman Brown, of the company, was turning the safety valve of the engine, when the explosion occurred and covered them with a shower of glass. Both were injured, as was another fireman belonging to the company.

Captain Devaney, of the company, ordered his crew back into the building again. They were dragging the line to the doorway for the second time when another explosion, more terrific than the first, came, and the whole crew was hurled across Greenwich street, Devaney being so badly injured that he was sent to a hospital.

In the meantime the other engines that had responded to the alarm had collected and the firemen were busy rescuing people from surrounding buildings. Firemen had already taken many girls down the only fire escape upon the building, and more persons had been carried down the escapes of the Home Made restaurant, next door, and the buildings adjoining upon Warren street.

The second explosion occurred about five minutes after the first. From the accounts of witnesses, the building seemed to leap into the air, and in a moment masses of brick wall, timbers and stone were falling into the streets. The force of the explosion tore away the walls of the big commission storehouses fronting on Washington street and caused them to collapse, falling all at once in a mass of timbers, boxes and barrels, from which the flames, which burst out from the Tarrant building like the belching of a cannon, at once broke forth.

Across Warren street to the oppo-

site buildings the names leaped setting them all afire at once, the force of the explosion demolishing windows and all wooden structures about the houses. In a moment Warren street was choked up with a mass of debris and the whole place was afire.

The great explosion was followed by half a dozen more, scarcely less intense, and by a countless number of smaller ones.

By this time the fire apparatus was arriving from every direction. Deputy Chief Ahearn came about two minutes after the second series of explosions and he at once ordered a fifth alarm sent out, followed by a general call for ambulances.

It was at first thought that hundreds of lives had been lost. Throngs of people were rushing about in the nearby streets, many of them panic-stricken, fleeing from the fire. They mingled in the crowd that was rushing down from Broadway to see what had happened.

The second explosion carried destruction in every direction. That it did not cause a wholesale loss of life was due to the fact that almost 10 minutes' warning came after the first cry of fire. Just after the outbreak of fire from the windows of the building a downtown bound train stopped at the Warren street station of the Ninth avenue elevated road. It passed on in time to escape the explosion and the few people who were left on the platform of the station are thought to have all escaped before the great explosion came. The stationmaster fled across the structure, carrying with him the receipts of the day and his unused tickets, while two women, who had stopped on the platform to watch the fire, frightened by the first explosion, fled down the downtown tracks, assisted by the station porter, who took them to the Barclay street station in safety. The big explosion completely carried away the station and the mass of masonry that fell with it broke through the flooring and almost demolished the structure just below the building.

Immense masses of masonry, pieces of cornice, great beams, window casings and an indescribable mass of wreckage of every description tumbled suddenly into the street in front of the building all at once.

The wreckage was thrown across through the windows of the building in which the Irving National bank is on the northeast corner of the streets. The offices of the Irving bank and of Mecklen Bros., bankers and brokers, were nearly wrecked. The bank officials escaped.

When Captain McClusky, of the detective bureau, and his men went into the bank they found about \$10,000 scattered in confusion over the counters and floor. This was hastily thrown into the vault and the door locked.

The first explosion filled Mecklen Bros.' offices with sulphurous smoke that nearly asphyxiated everybody. The second explosion blew in the windows and cut the two Mecklen brothers seriously.

A boy named Heckenberg found Ellen Van Deen and Mary Dunkelman lying in a heap, fainted away. He carried them out to a place of safety. The others when they came to their senses gathered about \$90,000 from the floors, put it in cigar boxes, and carried it to Waddell & Co.

A barber shop in the same building was demolished, the barbers and two customers that were being shaved being driven to the street. The other tenants of the building, a number of lawyers and brokers, all escaped injury, as did the janitor, James Rubini, who lived on the top floor with his wife and two children.

The immense building of J. H. Mohlman & Co., fronting on Washington street, simply collapsed, a deluge of barrels and boxes, filled with fruit, rolling out and forming a pile that stretched half way across the street. At the time of the explosion blazing barrels were hurled clear across Washington street and set fires in the buildings to the west, threatening an extension of the conflagration in that direction, but the firemen deluged these buildings and saved them.

The first reports of the fire that went out were that the Tarrant building in its fall had crushed down upon two crowded restaurants and buried a hundred or more in each. Subsequent examination showed that if any persons were caught in these places it was the kitchen help and very few outsiders, if anybody.

Outside of a few who were injured in the streets the loss of life by the fire and explosion must have occurred in the Tarrant buildings mainly and possibly in the other buildings destroyed by the fire.

The number of persons in the Tarrant building was estimated to be in the neighborhood of 50. Secretary Allen, of the company, said that there were 45 employees, and he thought all got out with the exception of one. People who saw the fire declared, however, that more lives must have been lost.

How many of girls and other employees of firms in the building escaped could not be guessed, although a large number of missing persons indicated that there were some. It was said that half the employees were out getting lunch. A rumor went around that a boy had been seen at one of the nearby restaurants getting lunches for 15 girls, who were waiting in the building.

A man named Sexton is said to have seen two men and a woman at one of the top floor windows, just before the building collapsed. Another witness said he saw four girls being carried down the rear fire escapes by men of truck 10. As no firemen are supposed to have been lost these girls were probably saved. Another witness said that he saw a large number of girls on a fire escape just before the explosion and that none could have escaped.

Other witnesses saw a crowd of about 20 girls come out of the Tarrant building and run away, one girl, Lena Spritt, of East Fifth street, being reported killed by flying debris when she turned to go back for something.

One young woman named Pelton, employed at Breitenbach's, is said to have jumped out of a window and been taken to a hospital with both legs broken.

The only person known to have been killed was a man who died in one of the hospitals from the result of an injury received in the street.

Policemen Quirk and Cohen were carrying a wounded fireman away from the building after the first explosion across Greenwich street. The second explosion came and threw the three down a cellar entrance across the street, where they were picked up.

A number of firemen were on a ladder placed against the building from the elevated structure when the second explosion came. They managed to escape.

There was great indignation among the business men in the vicinity when they heard what part of the explosion had played in the general catastrophe.

An explosion from the drug house was not unexpected, as it was generally believed in the neighborhood that explosive chemicals were in the place.

Fire Commissioner Scannell, however, denounced the Tarrant firm for carrying more explosives than it had the right to do.

The fire boats were called to the fire and thousands of feet of hose were stretched from the river front to the burning buildings.

The fire was gotten under control by the firemen, the flames still burning fiercely in the interior of the burned area, but danger of spreading being over.

Neither the officials of the police department nor of the building department were willing to give any estimate of the loss caused by the fire and explosion. That it will amount to over a million was not denied by anybody. The buildings which were destroyed or wrecked were:

A seven-story brick and stone structure, the basement and first story, part of third and fourth to the seventh story, occupied by Tarrant & Co., wholesale druggists; the sixth story, partly by the F. T. White Hardware company, and the second and part of the third by Breitenbach & Co., manufacturers of patent medicines.

A seven-story brick building, occupied by Eppens, Smith & Weinman company, coffee roasting house.

A five-story brick building occupied by Locke & Conklin, produce dealers; Douglass & Co., cheese; Kahn, bakers' supplies, and Hooping & Campfield, broom sticks and broom straw.

A six-story brick, occupied by Alder, dried fruits; fifth floor, Havens' Drug and Spice company; fourth floor, vacant; third and second, Flake & Co., lemons and oranges; first and part of sixth, fruit dealers; first, Pedora & Xenelis, lemons and oranges; basement, Cuneo, fruit dealer.

Five-story brick, used as a hotel.

Five-story brick, occupied second to fifth floor by the Morris Jackson Flag company; basement by Hart & Co., butter and cheese.

Five-story brick, occupied by Shiegley, second-hand printers' materials; fourth floor, occupied by O'Keefe & Shiegley, printers; third by Morris Jackson Flag company; basement and first floor, Borne, butter and eggs.

The list of missing are:

Armstrong, F. S., Rutherford, N. J., employed at 270 Greenwich street.

Belding, Milo, New York.

Bradley, Mary, New York; employed at 49 Murray street.

Bishop, Mrs. and two daughter, wife and children, proprietor of Home Made hotel.

Basso, Joseph, borough of the Bronx. Barnes, Ira C., New York.

Barnes, Francis, Summit, N. J.; egg store at 102 Warren street.

Creiger, John, Brooklyn; employed at 101 Warren street.

Coughland, Michael, New York; street cleaning department employee.

Callahan, Kate, New York; employed by Tarrant & Co.

Cohen, Isaac, New York; truck driver.

Chalk, Henrietta, Hoboken; employed by Tarrant & Co.

Dwadowitz, Herman, New York; employed at 288 Greenwich street.

Donnelly, George, New York; truck man.

Flatman, Ernest, New York; employed by Acker, Merrill & Condit.

Golden, Mollie, employed by Tarrant & Co.

Griffin, Miss; employed at 288 Greenwich street.

Harriett, Thomas, Brooklyn; employed by Tarrant & Co.

Halsey, William, Brooklyn; employed at 162 Warren street.

Josekell, Louisa, New York.

Muh, Henry, Brooklyn.

Oppenheim, Jules, address unknown.

Rusch, Mary, Weehawken, N. J.; employed by Electric Supply company, 288 Greenwich street.

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KENNETH S. HALL,

Member Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, 120 South Ave., Birmingham, Pa., Long Distance Telephone, 2000.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains-Central Line

	335	309	361	303	339	301
Westward.	AM	AM	AM	PM	PM	PM
Pittsburgh	15 30	17 10	27 10	11 10	30 14	40 11 00
Cochester	6 20	8 10	8 10	2 12	5 20	11 00 15
Beaver	6 25	8 16	8 16	2 17	5 28	11 55
Vanport	6 30	8 21	8 21	2 21	5 36	12 03
Industry	6 40	8 31	8 31	2 21	4 6	12 13
Books Ferry	6 42	8 34	8 34	2 23	4 68	12 15
Smith's Ferry	6 53	8 41	8 41	2 40	5 58	12 23
East Liverpool	7 03</td					

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Spread Along Warren Street,
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New York, Oct. 30.—The long list of fire horrors that have occurred in and around the city of New York, a list that includes the Royal hotel fire, the Park place disaster and the Windsor and Hoboken fires, was added to by the fire and explosion that shook the lower end of Manhattan like an earthquake, hurled a seven-story building into the air, and set fire to two blocks of buildings, with a loss of life that only the efforts of the hundreds of men who were rushed to the work or digging away the ruins as soon as the fire was extinguished will reveal.

The loss of life is not known, but from all sources of information it is gathered that there are perhaps the bodies of 30 persons in the ruins, because of the debris and the slowness of the moving of it.

Chief Croker, of the fire department, said that the loss is fully \$1,500,000.

There are 35 persons reported missing and 100 men, women and children are on the list of the injured.

The big building of Tarrant & Co., makers of medicinal specialties, standing at the northwest corner of Greenwich and Warren streets, and filled with chemicals, took fire in some way that may never be known.

A citizen rushed into the house of fire engine 29, on Chambers street, near Greenwich, and shouted that Tarrant's drug house was on fire. He had seen a volume of black smoke coming from the third-story window. An alarm was turned in. Soon afterward second and third alarms were turned in. One fire company had just arrived when a terrific explosion occurred and threw the entire engine's crew down the stairway. The firemen, realizing the danger of their position, rushed out of the building to the street. The explosion had filled the street in front with a shower of falling glass and small debris, which sent the crowd, which was already gathering on the opposite sidewalks, fleeing for safety and caused the horses hitched to the engines to rear and try to get away.

Engineer Rockbury was unfastening the horses and Fireman Brown, of the company, was turning the safety valve of the engine, when the explosion occurred and covered them with a shower of glass. Both were injured, as was another fireman belonging to the company.

Captain Devaney, of the company, ordered his crew back into the building again. They were dragging the line to the doorway for the second time when another explosion, more terrific than the first, came, and the whole crew was hurled across Greenwich street, Devaney being so badly injured that he was sent to a hospital.

In the meantime the other engines that had responded to the alarm had collected and the firemen were busy rescuing people from surrounding buildings. Firemen had already taken many girls down the only fire escape upon the building, and more persons had been carried down the escapes of the Home Made restaurant, next door, and the buildings adjoining upon Warren street.

The second explosion occurred about five minutes after the first. From the accounts of witnesses, the building seemed to leap into the air, and in a moment masses of brick wall, timbers and stone were falling into the streets. The force of the explosion tore away the walls of the big commission storehouses fronting on Washington street and caused them to collapse, falling all at once in a mass of timbers, boxes and barrels, from which the flames, which burst out from the Tarrant building like the belching of a cannon, at once broke forth.

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site buildings the names leaped setting them all afire at once, the force of the explosion demolishing windows and all wooden structures about the houses. In a moment Warren street was choked up with a mass of debris and the whole place was afire.

The great explosion was followed by half a dozen more, scarcely less intense, and by a countless number of smaller ones.

By this time the fire apparatus was arriving from every direction. Deputy Chief Ahearn came about two minutes after the second series of explosions and he at once ordered a fifth alarm sent out, followed by a general call for ambulances.

It was at first thought that hundreds of lives had been lost. Throngs of people were rushing about in the nearby streets, many of them panic-stricken, fleeing from the fire. They mingled in the crowd that was rushing down from Broadway to see what had happened.

The second explosion carried destruction in every direction. That it did not cause a wholesale loss of life was due to the fact that almost 10 minutes' warning came after the first cry of fire. Just after the outbreak of fire from the windows of the building a downtown bound train stopped at the Warren street station of the Ninth avenue elevated road. It passed on in time to escape the explosion and the few people who were left on the platform of the station are thought to have all escaped before the great explosion came. The stationmaster fled across the structure, carrying with him the receipts of the day and his unused tickets, while two women, who had stopped on the platform to watch the fire, frightened by the first explosion, fled down the downtown tracks, assisted by the station porter, who took them to the Barclay street station in safety. The big explosion completely carried away the station and the mass of masonry that fell with it broke through the flooring and almost demolished the structure just below the building.

Immense masses of masonry, pieces of cornice, great beams, window casings and an indescribable mass of wreckage of every description tumbled suddenly into the street in front of the building all at once.

The wreckage was thrown across through the windows of the building in which the Irving National bank is, on the northeast corner of the streets. The offices of the Irving bank and of Mecklen Bros., bankers and brokers, were nearly wrecked. The bank officials escaped.

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A seven-story brick building, occupied by Eppens, Smith & Weinman company, coffee roasting house.

A five-story brick building occupied by Locke & Conklin, produce dealers; Douglass & Co., cheese; Kahn, bakers' supplies, and Hooping & Campfield, broom sticks and broom straw.

A six-story brick, occupied by Alder, dried fruits; fifth door, Havens Drug and Spice company; fourth floor, vacant; third and second, Flake & Co., lemons and oranges; first and part of sixth, fruit dealers; first, Pedora & Nenelis, lemons and oranges; basement, Cuneo, fruit dealer.

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Five-story brick, occupied by Shiegley, second-hand printers' materials; fourth floor, occupied by O'Keefe & Shiegley, printers; third by Morris Jackson Flag company; basement and first floor, Borne, butter and eggs.

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The number of persons in the Tarrant building was estimated to be in the neighborhood of 50. Secretary Allen, of the company, said that there were 45 employees, and he thought all got out with the exception of one. People who saw the fire declared, however, that more lives must have been lost.

How many of girls and other employees of firms in the building escaped could not be guessed, although a large number of missing persons indicated that there were some. It was said that half the employees were out getting lunch. A rumor went around that boy had been seen at one of the nearby restaurants getting lunches for 15 girls, who were waiting in the building.

A man named Sexton is said to have seen two men and a woman at one of the top floor windows, just before the building collapsed. Another witness said he saw four girls being carried down the rear fire escapes by men of truck 10. As no firemen are supposed to have been lost these girls were probably saved. Another witness said that he saw a large number of girls on a fire escape just before the explosion and that none could have escaped.

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One young woman named Pelton, employed at Breitenbach's, is said to have jumped out of a window and been taken to a hospital with both legs broken.

The only person known to have been killed was a man who died in one of the hospitals from the result of an injury received in the street.

Policemen Quirk and Cohen were carrying a wounded fireman away from the building after the first explosion across Greenwich street. The second explosion came and threw the three down a cellar entrance across the street, where they were picked up.

A number of firemen were on a ladder placed against the building from the elevated structure when the second explosion came. They managed to escape.

There was great indignation among the business men in the vicinity when they heard what part of the explosion had played in the general catastrophe.

An explosion from the drug house was not unexpected, as it was generally believed in the neighborhood that explosive chemicals were in the place.

Fire Commissioner Scannell, however, denounced the Tarrant firm for carrying more explosives than it had the right to do.

The fire boats were called to the fire and thousands of feet of hose were stretched from the river front to the burning buildings.

The fire was gotten under control by the firemen, the flames still burning fiercely in the interior of the burned area, but danger of spreading being over.

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A barber shop in the same building was demolished, the barbers and two customers that were being shaved being driven to the street. The other tenants of the building, a number of lawyers and brokers, all escaped injury, as did the janitor, James Rubini, who lived on the top floor with his wife and two children.

The immense building of J. H. Mohlman & Co., fronting on Washington street, simply collapsed, a deluge of barrels and boxes, filled with fruit, rolling out and forming a pile that stretched half way across the street. At the time of the explosion blazing barrels were hurled clear across Washington street and set fires in the buildings to the west, threatening an extension of the conflagration in that direction, but the firemen deluged these buildings and saved them.

The first reports of the fire that went out were that the Tarrant building in its fall had crushed down upon two crowded restaurants and buried a hundred or more in each. Subsequent examination showed that if any persons were caught in these places it was the kitchen help and very few outsiders, if anybody.

Outside of a few who were injured in the streets the loss of life by the fire and explosion must have occurred in the Tarrant buildings mainly and possibly in the other buildings destroyed by the fire.

The number of persons in the Tarrant building was estimated to be in the neighborhood of 50. Secretary Allen, of the company, said that there were 45 employees, and he thought all got out with the exception of one. People who saw the fire declared, however, that more lives must have been lost.

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Schuck, George, Brooklyn; employed in Tarrant company.

Spielkauf, Moritz, New York.

Smith, Mary, New York; employed in Tarrant company.

Wilkinson, James, New York; street cleaning department.

\$500 REWARD!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, or Costiveness we cannot cure with Liverita, the Up-to-Date Little Liver Pill, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable and never fail to give satisfaction. 25¢ boxes contain 100 Pills, 10¢ boxes contain 40 Pills, 5¢ boxes contain 15 Pills. Beware of imitations. Sent by mail. Stamps taken. NERVITA MEDICAL CO., Cor. Clinton and Jackson Sta., Chicago, Ill. Sold by

Will Reed, druggist, Sixth street, East Liverpool, Ohio.

Wanted--A Husband!

Must be strong and never have a lame back—Dr. Rankin's Kidney Tablets stop the pain at once and cure permanently. Sold by Will Reed, druggist, East Liverpool, Ohio.

Wanted--A Wife!

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MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS

They overcome Weakness, irregularities and omissions, increase vigor and banish "pains of menstruation." They are "remedies for women" to girls as womanhood, aiding development of organs and body. No known remedy for women equals them. Cannot do harm—life becomes a pleasure. \$1 per box by mail. Sold by druggists. MOTT CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, O.

For sale by Will Reed, C. F. Craig and C. F. Larkin.

BONDS: BONDS:
First-class corporate Bonds better for investment than Real Estate Mortgages. They are safe, convenient and pay good interest. I offer at the present time Mitchell-Evans Glass Company 15 Bonds, Tri-State Gas Company 15 Bonds, National Glass Company 6 Bonds and Cleveland Water Company 15 Bonds at prices netting the investor from 5% to 12%. Write for particulars.
ALLIED STATES BANK,
Member Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, and Pennsylvania Stock Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa., and New Jersey Stock Exchange, N. J.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Division
Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains-Central Time

	335	309	361	303	339	301
Westward.	AM	AM	AM	PM	PM	PM
Pittsburgh ... lv.	15 30	11 20	10 11	30 14	40	11 55
Soother	6 20	8 10	8 10	5 20	5 20	11 50
Seaver	6 25	8 16	8 16	2 17	2 17	11 55
Vanport	6 30	8 21	8 21	5 38	5 38	12 03
Industry	6 40	8 31	8 31	5 48	5 48	12 13
BOOKS Ferry	6 42	8 34	8 34	5 49	5 49	12 15
Smits Ferry	6 53	8 41	8 41	2 40	2 40	12 23
St. L. Liverpool	7 03	8 53	8 53	6 06	6 06	12 31
Wellsboro	7 18	9 10	9 10	3 02	3 02	12 43
Wellsboro	7 25				3 10	12 45
Wellsboro Shop</						

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To Cast Your Vote For Bryan
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BRIEF RESUME OF THE SITUATION.

Free Silver, Free Trade, Insult to Our
Soldiers, Flag-Hauling In the Philippines—
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A false prophet four years ago, is Bryan a bit better today in that way? Is his free silver peril any less now than then? Are you ready to vote to change the prosperity that has come by doing the things that Bryan declared should not be done? If a free silver vote was bad four years ago, as the events have proved, it will be worse now; for its evil effects will be felt the more severely from reversing present prosperity. The higher we are up, the further we must fall. Why vote for any fall at all?

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Another vast evil involved in every Bryan vote is his insult to every wearer of the American uniform, in the army or navy, by what he calls "militarism." He acts and talks as if our brave boys were hired Hessians, professional mercenaries, with no patriotism in them, no interest in the welfare of their country, alien to all American ideas, mere machines to be used by some strange and superior power against the liberties of their own country. As every man in the American service, whether on sea or shore, whether in the regulars or volunteers, enlisted voluntarily and freely from our firesides and homes, Mr. Bryan and his followers can not repeat their tirades upon our soldiers without attacking and insulting every home that sent these soldiers to the service of their country.

The fact that the army as it stands was raised to its present strength by the vote of the overwhelming majority of all of Bryan's own party in both houses of congress, and that the entire strength of the army, both at home and abroad, is too small, compared with the entire number of our population, to do anything of the dirty work that he ascribes to them, unless our own people are most miserably pusillanimous, is ignored by him. The smallness, relatively, of the army is answer enough to "militarism," as he tells about it; but a still deeper and graver reply is in the character of our American people. Bryan, by his persistent, systematic ignoring of the true nature of our own citizenship, demonstrates most completely his utter unfitness to be the chief magistrate of such a people.

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That there are evils, genuine and great, in some of the conditions connected with these combinations, can not be denied. In fact, the Republican party was the first in a national platform to call attention to these evils, and to ask for an adequate remedy. It was the first in the state legislation to do anything in regard to them. It is the only party that has done anything in national legislation or administration against them. The law suggested by John Sherman has done effective service, its value being limited alone by conditions fixed in the constitution of the United States. That instrument affords no opportunity to touch corporations of any kind except those engaged in commerce between the states or with foreign nations.

Any further scope must be secured by a constitutional amendment. This the Republicans offered in congress last June, but the Democrats voted it down. Bryan proposes, through action by congress, a sort of license system that is absolutely without warrant in the constitution, and not worth the words with which he tells it. His only other remedy is absolute free trade, putting on the free list any article that the president in power might happen to think was in a trust, thus making the president autocrat over the entire tariff—the very thing that the English commons reserves to itself as its prerogative, and refuses to any king of England.

This is the absolute power Bryan would put in a president's hands, without limit or restriction, and yet he pretends to oppose imperialism. Every industry in the land could be destroyed in a day by a mere executive decree, while the greatest of the trusts are today independent of the tariff, and scores of them grew up under the Democratic tariff, and even when Bryan was in congress, without a word from him against them. Is it safe to trust the solution of so grave and delicate a question to a man with such dangerous ideas, such radical opinions, such uncertain and perilous theories? Every Bryan ballot is a vote to do that very thing.

Add to this the distrust and demoralization of free trade, of free silver, the attack upon the courts and the general sowing of seeds of suspicion in all directions that have been inseparable from Bryan's campaign, and will be expected to be prominent in his administration, if he should be president, and how can the country escape a tremendous business upheaval in case of his success? Thus every Bryan vote is a vote to stop the employment of labor, is a vote to advance the rates of interest, is a vote to scare capital, is a vote to call in loans, a vote to make money scarce, to discourage manufactures, to diminish the business of merchants, to curtail the consumption of the products of the farm and garden. These are simply some consequences that are involved at home in every Bryan vote. Who wants any of them? This risk was run eight years ago? Who liked the result?

As if all these evils at home were not enough, Bryan's program includes disgrace abroad. All of his talk about "imperialism" simply means the furling of the flag in the Philippines. He declares, and his party platform declares, for an immediate special session of congress, to haul down the American flag in all the territory in the East turned over to us by Spain. They declare for turning over the archipelago, not to all of the natives,

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Brave, faithful to every interest of our own imperilled people, active where action was needed, withholding aggression where aggression would do harm, and keeping clear of all foreign and European entanglements, the course of the United States in China has proved false, yet another favorite Bryan assertion—that of an Anglo-American alliance; for our course did not please England at all points, and yet at the last England and Germany have come together, in joint alliance with each other, to support practically the American plan.

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A Society Woman

Undergoes a greater strain than is generally realized, and every woman is a society woman in her own circle. The debts of society are many and must be paid or there will come social bankruptcy, and it is in the punctual payment of social debts, regardless of health or feelings, that women often lay the foundation for serious illness. The late hours and rich foods, common to society gatherings, soon or late derange the stomach; the liver, perhaps, becomes involved, and the heart flutters or palpitates.

There is no medicine for the cure of diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition which can equal Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

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Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.

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FOUND.

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Nearly \$80,000,000 in national bank circulation under the new law is one thing that accounts for the improvement in the money market, and there is room for \$200,000,000 more under the law as it stands, if the demand for money should make it profitable.

Webster Davis has not yet explained the charge that he received money from the Boers to advocate their cause in the United States.

All the news in the News Review.

The First National Bank Of East Liverpool, O.

President—DAVID BOYCE.
Vice President—J. M. KELLY.
Cashier—N. G. MACRUM.
Asst. Cash'r—THOS. H. FISHER.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

DAVID BOYCE. W. L. THOMPSON.
J. M. KELLY. O. C. VODREY.
B. C. SIMMS. JNO. C. THOMPSON.
JAS. N. VODREY.

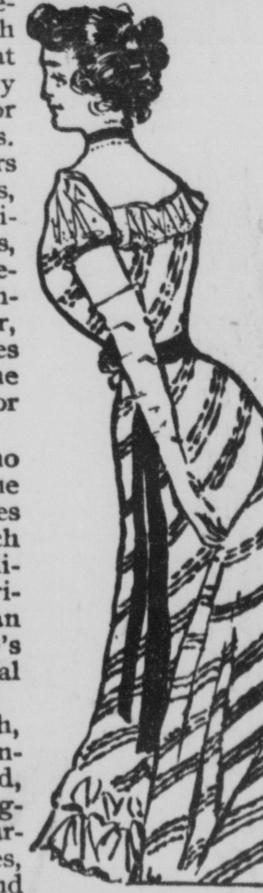
Capital, - - - \$100,000
Surplus, - - - 80,000

General Banking Business

Invite Business and Personal Account

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

193 Washington Street.



BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

7-room dwelling on Ridgeway ave., lot 31 by 130, with summer kitchen, in perfect condition. Price \$8,700.

11-room business building on East Market street, with all modern improvements, one square from Diamond. Call at office for price.

8-room double dwelling on Second street, a splendid investment. Price \$2,800.

A modern dwelling on Sixth street, lot 30 by 130. This is one of the most desirable dwellings on Sixth street, and anyone that is desirous of owning a home without having the trouble of building should look at this. Price \$5,500.

Geo. H. Owen & Co.

General Insurance and Real Estate Agents.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, Both Phones 49.

Time-table effective May 28, 1900. Trains daily except Sunday. Central time:

Lv. Lisbon.	Ar. N. Galilee.
No. 6.....	2 35 p. m. 3 40 p. m.
No. 40.....	6 20 a. m. 7 25 a. m.
No. 36.....	12 00 a. m. 2 20 p. m.

CONNECTIONS AT NEW GALILEE.

Connections at New Galilee with Pennsylvania Co.'s trains to and from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Beaver Falls, East Liverpool, Wellsville, Bellaire, Alliance, Canton, Chicago, Erie, New Castle, Ashtabula, Youngstown, and intermediate points.

K. E. BARINGER,
General Passenger Agent.

RUBBER STAMPS

Exclusive Agency for the Celebrated Air Cushion Rubber Stamps.

THE NEWS REVIEW

S. J. MARTIN,
RESTAURANT,
175 BROADWAY.
CHOICE MEALS. Only 25c.

The Sanitary Reduction Co.
James Murphy, Manager, dispose of all refuse by incineration according to Board of Health regulations.

Bell 'phone 373.

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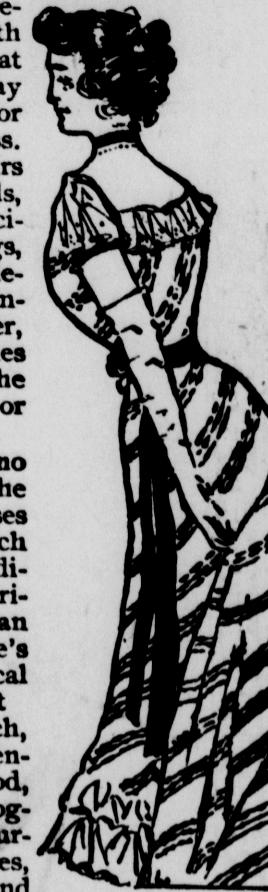
Capital, - - - \$100,000
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FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
Both Phones 48.

Time-table effective May 28, 1900. Trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

Lv. Lisbon.	Ar. N. Galilee.
No. 6.....	2 35 p. m.
No. 40.....	6 20 a. m.
No. 36.....	12 00 a. m.
	3 40 p. m.
	7 25 a. m.
	2 20 p. m.

Lv. N. Galilee.	Ar. Lisbon.
No. 9.....	8 25 a. m.
No. 45.....	5 10 p. m.
No. 36.....	5 00 a. m.
	9 30 a. m.
	6 08 p. m.
	11 15 a. m.

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CHOICE MEALS. Only 25c.

The Sanitary Reduction Co.
James Murphy, Manager, dispose of all refuse by incineration according to Board of Health regulations.

Bell 'phone 373.

ALL the latest and best local and telegraph news can be found in this paper.

WHAT IT WILL MEAN

To Cast Your Vote For Bryan
and What He Represents.

BRIEF RESUME OF THE SITUATION.

Free Silver, Free Trade, Insult to Our
Soldiers, Flag-Hauling in the Philip-
pines—Bryanism Is Business Ruin and
National Dishonor.

Every Bryan vote is, first of all, a free silver vote. The 16 to 1 idea is the one thing that Bryan insisted upon in his Kansas City platform. That was not only reiterated, as was the entire Chicago platform, but it was repeated with peculiar emphasis, and it was done by his direct demand. Experience has proved that the Republican policy he opposed four years ago, and for which he predicted every possible evil to the country, was full of benefit to all the people.

A false prophet four years ago, is Bryan a bit better today in that way? Is his free silver peril any less now than then? Are you ready to vote to change the prosperity that has come by doing the things that Bryan declared should not be done? If a free silver vote was bad four years ago, as the events have proved, it will be worse now; for its evil effects will be felt the more severely from reversing present prosperity. The higher we are up, the further we must fall. Why vote for any fall at all?

Every Bryan vote is a free trade vote. His party has always held that as a cardinal principle. He has advocated it as the one thing needful. In fact, it was once his paramount issue. The Bryan Democracy can not be true to itself or to its platform if it fails to attempt to put free trade back into the statutes, where it did such immense damage at the last experiment—the Wilson bill. That one act helped the Sugar trust \$40,000,000 by Bryan's direct vote; but hundreds of millions will not measure its damage to the general industries, and labor, and farms of the country. It largely produced the panic of 1893, with its vast evils. Its re-enactment would result in the same way. But that is part of the price the country must pay for Bryanism. Are you ready to vote for Bryan with free trade and hard times as the inseparable consequences?

Another vast evil involved in every Bryan vote is his insult to every wearer of the American uniform, in the army or navy, by what he calls "militarism." He acts and talks as if our brave boys were hired Hessians, professional mercenaries, with no patriotism in them, no interest in the welfare of their country, alien to all American ideas, mere machines to be used by some strange and superior power against the liberties of their own country. As every man in the American service, whether on sea or shore, whether in the regulars or volunteers, enlisted voluntarily and freely from our firesides and homes, Mr. Bryan and his followers can not repeat their tirades upon our soldiers without attacking and insulting every home that sent these soldiers to the service of their country.

The fact that the army as it stands was raised to its present strength by the vote of the overwhelming majority of all of Bryan's own party in both houses of congress, and that the entire strength of the army, both at home and abroad, is too small, compared with the entire number of our population, to do anything of the dirty work that he ascribes to them, unless our own people are most miserably pusillanimous, is ignored by him. The smallness, relatively, of the army is answer enough to "militarism," as he tells about it; but a still deeper and graver reply is in the character of our American people. Bryan, by his persistent, systematic ignoring of the true nature of our own citizenship, demonstrates most completely his utter unfitness to be the chief magistrate of such a people.

Every Bryan ballot is a vote to endorse his slander of "militarism" upon the American people, is a vote of censure upon your own neighbors and friends in the army and navy. Can any man who thinks, for a minute,

cast such a ballot? Should not this alone, if there were nothing else, condemn him to the most absolute oblivion ever put upon a political aspirant by an outraged sense of public justice?

Many other phases of the campaign might be considered, for the number of great and distinct issues involved has never been equaled in any presidential contest. The differences between the two great parties were never so enormous nor so marked. They are fundamental, radical upon many questions, some of which are new to our voters, yet all of them are of the highest importance. Among these, is the question of what is the best disposition to make of trade combinations, commonly known as trusts. This is a problem for the wisest to study upon, because in it are largely involved the industrial activities of our times.

That there are evils, genuine and great, in some of the conditions connected with these combinations, can not be denied. In fact, the Republican party was the first in a national platform to call attention to these evils, and to ask for an adequate remedy. It was the first in the state legislation to do anything in regard to them. It is the only party that has done anything in national legislation or administration against them. The law suggested by John Sherman has done effective service, its value being limited alone by conditions fixed in the constitution of the United States. That instrument affords no opportunity to touch corporations of any kind except those engaged in commerce between the states or with foreign nations.

Any further scope must be secured by a constitutional amendment. This the Republicans offered in congress last June, but the Democrats voted it down. Bryan proposes, through action by congress, a sort of license system that is absolutely without warrant in the constitution, and not worth the words with which he tells it. His only other remedy is absolute free trade, putting on the free list any article that the president in power might happen to think was in a trust, thus making the president autocrat over the entire tariff—the very thing that the English commons reserves to itself as its prerogative, and refuses to any king of England.

This is the absolute power Bryan would put in a president's hands, without limit or restriction, and yet he pretends to oppose imperialism. Every industry in the land could be destroyed in a day by a mere executive decree, while the greatest of the trusts are today independent of the tariff, and scores of them grew up under the Democratic tariff, and even when Bryan was in congress, without a word from him against them. Is it safe to trust the solution of so grave and delicate a question to a man with such dangerous ideas, such radical opinions, such uncertain and perilous theories? Every Bryan ballot is a vote to do that very thing.

Add to this the distrust and demoralization of free trade, of free silver, the attack upon the courts and the general sowing of seeds of suspicion in all directions that have been inseparable from Bryan's campaign, and will be expected to be prominent in his administration, if he should be president, and how can the country escape a tremendous business upheaval in case of his success? Thus every Bryan vote is a vote to stop the employment of labor, is a vote to advance the rates of interest, is a vote to scare capital, is a vote to call in loans, a vote to make money scarce, to discourage manufacturers, to diminish the business of merchants, to curtail the consumption of the products of the farm and garden. These are simply some consequences that are involved at home in every Bryan vote. Who wants any of them? This risk was run eight years ago? Who liked the result?

As if all these evils at home were not enough, Bryan's program includes disgrace abroad. All of his talk about "imperialism" simply means the furling of the flag in the Philippines. He declares, and his party platform declares, for an immediate special session of congress, to haul down the American flag in all the territory in the East turned over to us by Spain. They declare for turning over the archipelago, not to all of the natives,

but to a limited number among them, to create anarchy and engage in wholesale murder of all the rest—the real majority of the residents of the islands.

One glorious feature of the McKinley administration has been in progress right through the campaign, and yet no Democratic speaker or newspaper has found any flaw for criticism from first to last. That is in the Chinese complications, where the United States has led the world, where its practical progress has absolutely and completely given the lie to every accusation of imperialism. It is America that has stood for the rights of China, such as they are, for maintaining the integrity of the kingdom, for the open-door policy for all nations alike, for the respecting the authority of the rulers of the Chinese empire, and that, from first to last, alone has had a consistent and reasonable plan of action, one to which all the other great nations have been compelled to come, by its reasonableness.

Brave, faithful to every interest of our own imperilled people, active where action was needed, withholding aggression where aggression would do harm, and keeping clear of all foreign and European entanglements, the course of the United States in China has proved false, yet another favorite Bryan assertion—that of an Anglo-American alliance; for our course did not please England at all points, and yet at the last England and Germany have come together, in joint alliance with each other, to support practically the American plan.

FAIR QUESTIONS

ASKED MR. BRYAN BY REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Seven Points on Which the People Have the Right to Know How He Stands Before They Intrust Him With the Powers He Asks.

The Republican national committee, on the eve of Mr. Bryan's visit to New York, took occasion to propound to him the following list of questions:

"Will you, if elected, pay the national obligations in gold or in silver?

"Will you, if elected, make use of the United States army to forcibly establish a stable government for Aguinaldo?

"Are you in favor of re-enacting the Wilson tariff law or one similar thereto?

"Are you in favor of disfranchising the colored citizens of the south?

"Do you approve of the action of the Democrats in congress in defeating the anti-trust amendment last June?

"You have lately gone on record as opposing a life tenure in the civil service. How long a tenure would you permit?

"You have lately charged the Republicans with collecting a large fund from monopolies and coercing voters. Will you mention any monopoly from which the Republicans have made such collections, and also mention one specific case of coercion?"

Of these seven questions, the first five are capable of being answered with a single word, and the other two would demand hardly more than a sentence for a reply. The first question in the series has been put to Mr. Bryan a good many times since he began his speaking campaign, but it is not recorded that he has ever given an answer to it. Mr. Bryan's apologies will perhaps say that it is not reasonable to expect him to answer questions put to him by political opponents; but why is it not reasonable?

YOU CAN'T VOTE FOR Mc-KINLEY AND ROOSEVELT BY PUTTING THE X MARK IN FRONT OF THEIR NAMES THE ONLY WAY TO VOTE FOR Mc-KINLEY AND ROOSEVELT IS TO PUT THE X MARK IN THE CIRCLE UNDER THE EAGLE.

Victoria's Grandson Dead.

London, Oct. 30.—A dispatch received here from Pretoria announces the death from enteric fever of Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, England, and a grandson of Queen Victoria. He was born in 1867, and was a major in the King's Royal rifles.

A Society Woman

Undergoes a greater strain than is generally realized, and every woman is a society woman in her own circle. The debts of society are many and must be paid or there will come social bankruptcy, and it is in the punctual payment of social debts, regardless of health or feelings, that women often lay the foundation for serious illness. The late hours and rich foods, common to society gatherings, soon or late derange the stomach; the liver, perhaps, becomes involved, and the heart flutters or palpitates.

There is no medicine for the cure of diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition which can equal Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

It heals the stomach, purifies and enriches the blood, cleanses the clogged liver, nourishes the nerves, and gives face and form the radiant beauty of health.

"Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol, and is absolutely free from opium, cocaine and other narcotics.

Mrs. L. Hedgecock, of Dozier, Collingsworth Co., Texas, writes: "I was troubled for seven or eight years with indigestion and liver complaint, and received more benefit from the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets' than any medicines I have ever tried."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.

WANTED.

WANTED—Two pressers; one to learn and one at 20 per cent off. Inquire at Globe Pottery.

WANTED—Three experienced ware dressers. Vodrey Pottery company.

WANTED—Immediately—Three girls to do decalcomanie work, gilding or filling in. The Globe Pottery company.

WANTED—An experienced transferer wants a position. Apply at 118 Waterloo street.

WANTED—First-class plumbers. Geo Sands, Builders Exchange, Pittsburgh Pa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Six-roomed house. Inquire at 341 Fourth street.

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms. Inquire of Mrs. E. D. Williams, 308 Second street.

TO LET—Furnished room, with board. Address or call at 292 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—30 acres of timber. For information inquire of J. S. McIntosh, agent Standard Oil company.

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Decorator's Pencils.

ALVIN H. BULGER,
DRUGGIST.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Paul and Miss Agnes Gallagher returned to their home in Salineville yesterday afternoon after a visit in the city.

The local high school eleven will present a greatly strengthened line when they meet the Wellsville high school club next Friday.

The water works trustees will hold a regular meeting Friday evening.

A number of Halloween parties will be held in the city tomorrow evening.

The county teachers' examination will be held at Leetonia next Saturday.

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WILL L. THOMPSON.

Office in Exchange Block.

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THE EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

16TH YEAR. NO. 121.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1900.

TWO CENTS

CASHIER HONORED A FORGED CHECK

A Shabbily Dressed Individual Presented Attorney J. M. Elliott's Check at Wellsville.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Made Some Inquiries and Then Gave the Individual the Sum Of \$545.

STRANGER IS BADLY WANTED

Lisbon, Oct. 30.—(Special.)—On Saturday afternoon a man with a full beard, wearing a slouch hat and dressed in a shabby suit of clothes, walked into the First National bank of Wellsville and presented Attorney John M. Elliott's check, made payable to William Gammel for \$545.

The amount included in the check caused H. P. Nicholson, cashier of the bank, to make some investigation, as he was not acquainted with the payee, who said he resided near Wellsville.

Mr. Nicholson immediately called the Firststone Bros.' bank at this place, upon whom the check was made, and inquired as to Attorney Elliott's liability and was informed that he was good for the amount, and they immediately cashed the paper.

Within five minutes after Firestone received the message from Wellsville they began to think that perhaps something might be wrong, and called up Attorney Elliott, who said he had so such check out on any bank, and he at once notified the Wellsville bank, but the stranger had the money and had fled.

As soon as the Wellsville bank was notified that the check was a forgery the officers were notified and put on the trail and the matter was hushed up.

So far the man has eluded the officers, although he had only been gone but 15 minutes when the forgery was detected.

The check was made on a Firestone brothers bank check and the signature was a good imitation of Attorney Elliott's. It was at first thought that the signature had been copied from a fac simile from a delinquent tax circular sent out by Elliott, but Mr. Elliott thinks it was taken from his own signature.

Who the man was is not known, although the bank people have a good description of him.

Prince at Wigwam tonight.

GOLDEN RULE JONES.

He Will Make a Democratic Speech in the Opera House Friday Evening, Nov. 2.

The Democrats are making extensive preparations for a meeting to be held on Friday evening and have secured some of the best Democratic orators in the state.

Golden Rule Sam Jones, of Toledo, will be the attraction, while the lesser lights will be ex-Mayor James A. Rice, of Canton; Hon. A. J. Woolf and Hon. Thomas McNamara, of Youngstown.

The meeting will be held in the opera house.

Prince at Wigwam tonight.

"Great Is Tammany and Croker Is Its Prophet."

These words were uttered by William Jennings Bryan in his speech at Cooper Union Hall, New York, October 16, 1900. Do the American people approve of the Alliance between Bryan and Croker? Do the American people want Tammany Hall methods to be introduced at Washington? Do the American people want as their President a man who is elected by Tammany Corruption Funds that are levied from Vice, Gamblers, Blackmailers, Thieves and Thugs? Shall the Chief Magistrate of this Nation be the Representative of Vice?

TAMMANY'S CORRUPTION FUNDS.

Carl Schurz Now In the Service of the Man Whom He, in 1896, Likened Unto Satan.

THE TAMMANY TRUST IN CRIME

A Democratic Paper Gives the Amount of Its Tax on Vice Which Is Being Used to Try and Elect Bryan.

One of the most remarkable attacks ever delivered against Bryan was the likening of him to Satan by Carl Schurz on Sept. 5, 1896, in his famous speech at the Central Music Hall, Chicago. Mr. Schurz said:

"Mr. Bryan has a taste for scriptural illustration. He will remember how Christ was taken up on a high mountain and promised all the glories in the world if he would fall down and worship the Devil. He will also remember what Christ answered. So the tempter now takes the American people up to the mountain and says, 'I will take from you half of your debts, if you will worship me.' But, then, brave old Uncle Sam rises up in all his dignity, manly pride and honest wrath, and speaks in thunder tones: 'Get thee behind me, Satan. For it is written that thou shalt worship the God of Truth, Honor and Righteousness, and him alone shalt thou serve.'

Since 1896 Mr. Schurz has become one of those who has listened to the voice of the same tempter against whom he warned the American people in 1896. Not for "all the glories of the world," but for infinitely cheaper reasons he has fallen down to worship the one whom in 1896 he pictured as akin in his principles to Satan. Bryan is still, as in 1896, the personification of the anti-Christ doctrine—thou mayest steal from the laborer 50 per cent of his hire.

Mr. Schurz worships his new idol with his face turned away. He is ashamed to mention his name when he gives testimony to his cause. But by "their works shall ye know them," and by his present works Mr. Schurz leaves no question in the public mind whose servant he has become.

Bryan has in 1900 made plain his criminal associations, so that if it was a truth Carl Schurz expressed in 1896 it was a more terribly manifest truth in 1900.

Mr. Bryan has recently said: "Great is Tammany and Croker is its Prophet."

He has in these words made open expression of his sympathy with the political power which robs and rules the Greater New York.

The New York World has figured out that Tammany's committee is collecting \$4,150,000 a year through the police as a tax on crime, and gives a list of the forms of vice and the average rate of tribute, which is from \$75 per month to \$100 per week each, as follows:

150 Pool Rooms	\$ 780,000
100 Swell Gambling Houses.....	520,000
1,000 Little Gambling Houses.....	1,300,000
500 Policy Shops	650,000
1,000 Dives	900,000

Illicit tax on crime per year \$4,150,000

And this is the supply tank which pours revenue into the campaign fund of Bryan. Every dollar of it is tainted. Every dime and penny is smeared with the vileness of the slums, of the criminal joints and drinking dens of New York City. This is the trust in crime with which Carl Schurz has seen fit to become associated.

SUPT. RAYMAN'S MONTHLY REPORT

It Shows School Attendance to Have Been Very Good During the Month.

70 CORPORAL PUNISHMENTS

Thirty-Six Children Were Truants and 152 Didn't Get to School In Time.

FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHT ILL

The statistical report of Superintendent Rayman for the month is as follows:

New enrollment, males 66, females 52; entire enrollment, males 1,300, females 1,336; monthly enrollment, males 1,266, females 1,305; average daily attendance, males 1,133, females 1,147; per cent of attendance, males 94, females 93; number of pupils absent, males 655, females 678; number of pupils withdrawn, males 51, females 58; number of cases of tardiness, males 85, females 67; number of cases of truancy, males 30, females 6; corporal punishment, primary class, 47; grammar school, 23; total, 70; teachers absent, 2½ days; visits by parents, 43; visits by board, 2; number of cases of sickness, males 200, females 280; visits by superintendent, 139.

The report last month showed a monthly enrollment of 1,233 males and 1,282 females; average daily attendance, males 1,057; females 1,103; pupils absent, males 638, females 505; pupils withdrawn, males 11, females 25; cases of tardiness, males 79, females 49; truancy, males 18, females 1; corporal punishments, 18; teachers absent, 87 days; cases of sickness, males 135, females 174; visits by superintendent, 175.

Prince at Wigwam tonight.

NEW CUMBERLAND

Will Have a Monster Republican Demonstration Tomorrow Evening.

Tomorrow evening a monster Republican mass meeting will be held at New Cumberland and the leading Republican orators of West Virginia will be present, including Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, Hon. A. B. White, Republican candidate for governor; Hon. B. B. Dovener, representative from the first congressional district.

Half-fare rates can be secured on the Cleveland & Pittsburg road, and it is expected many Republicans from here will attend.

Martin at Wigwam tonight.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Special to News Review.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 30.—The census department today announced that the recent census showed the population of the United States to be 76,295,220.

The population in 1890 was 62,622,250.

Martin at Wigwam tonight.

IF BRYAN IS ELECTED, WHAT THEN

The following article, which is of interest to the voters of the city, is not complete in this issue, but will be continued tomorrow. It is well worth reading:

If Mr. Bryan is elected, have you weighed what the results will be?

Perhaps some one replies, that under the gold law he can't seriously hurt business.

Is this so?

True, it is claimed the senate, even if Bryan is elected, will still contain a majority of sound money men, and a free silver coinage bill could not be passed immediately. When McKinley was inaugurated there was a free silver majority in the senate, and he, too, was unable to pass the gold bill immediately; but when the terms of those free silver senators expired in 1899 the Republican legislatures (returned to power with McKinley in 1896) replaced enough outgoing Democratic senators with sound money Republicans to make a majority and pass the bill in 1900.

In like manner, if Bryan is elected and the Democratic party returned to power in a majority of the states, why will not Democratic legislatures send Democratic senators to the United States senate to replace outgoing Republicans when their terms expire in 1903, and thus give the Democrats a majority there, just as the Republican legislatures did? And then what is to prevent them from repealing the gold act and passing a free silver coinage bill, just as McKinley and the Republicans passed the gold bill?

And don't they stand pledged to do this?

"Their Kansas City platform demands "the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation."

William J. Bryan on Sept. 4th last, at Zanesville, Ohio, enunciated:

"The party stands where it did in 1896 on the money question."

And at Paterson, N. J., on Sept. 28,

1896:

"I say to you now my election means that this nation shall open its mints to the free coinage of both metals at the earliest possible moment."

And at Knoxville, Tenn., on Sept. 6, 1896:

"If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."

Is it not perfectly clear that if they are returned to power they will repeal the gold law, and pass a free silver coinage bill "at the earliest possible moment."

And is it not equally clear, that if we elect them to power on the 6th of next November, one great result will be that we must face the passage of a free silver coinage bill about three years hence, in 1904?

Results of Facing a Free Silver Coinage Bill.

What will the effects be of such a law? And what will the immediate effects be of having to face its passage three years from now?

The present value of silver bullion is about 65 cents per ounce. There are in the silver dollar 412½ grains of silver, nine-tenths fine, or 371¼ grains of pure silver. As an ounce of silver contains 480 grains, 371¼ grains is worth about 50¼ cents, so that silver dollars are worth today intrinsically, less than 51 cents; and when every owner of silver bullion can take it to the mint and have it coined free into silver dollars, each such dollar will be worth just what the silver costs that it takes to make it, for if they were worth any more, instead

of using the coined silver dollars, one would instead buy the cheaper silver bullion, have it coined and use that.

Hence it is evident that under free silver coinage the value of the silver dollar must fall to its bullion value.

Mr. Bryan admits this, but asserts a belief that our demand for silver would raise the price of all the silver bullion in the world from 65 cents an ounce to \$1.29, that is to nearly double its present value (and thus raise the 51 cents of silver in a silver dollar to par, 100 cents), but he also admits he can't prove this, Brooklyn speech, Sept. 24, 1896, "you cannot prove by mathematics that we maintain a parity, neither can you prove that we cannot;" and he consequently argues that as neither can be proved, his belief is just as good as that of the ablest financiers in the world, and on this showing he asks that the American people elect him, and see if his belief won't come true.

Opposed to Mr. Bryan's belief, however, stands the experience of the United States on two different occasions, each lasting over a quarter of a century, when its demand for bullion to coin twice failed to raise the price but 3 per cent.

In 1860 the bullion in a silver dollar was worth \$1.03 in gold; and the gold dollar, measured by silver, was depreciated 3 per cent. Our mints were open to the free coinage of gold as well as of silver. Did our demand for gold to coin raise the price of gold to par with silver? Although the world's stock of gold is much smaller than its stock of silver, and although it was only necessary to raise its price 3 per cent, we could not accomplish it.

This lasted from 1834 to 1860 and down to 1873. The price of gold bullion was not raised the 3 per cent, and being the cheaper currency, it drove the silver out of circulation. And as no silver dollars had been in circulation for over 35 years, in 1873, after full debate, this coin was omitted from our coinage list.

In 1792, under the ratio of 15 to 1, (in force at that time) the bullion in a gold dollar was worth 3 cents more than the silver dollar; and the silver dollar, measured by gold, was depreciated 3 per cent.

Silver being the cheaper drove gold entirely out of circulation for more than 40 years, i. e., until 1834, when the government changed the ratio from 15 to 1, to 16 to 1, with the effect seen above.

In 1860 we were a nation of over 30,000,000 of people, and had no silver on hand. Now we are a nation of 75,000,000 of people, but have 498,000,000 of silver dollars on hand. (U. S. treasury report, Oct. 1, 1900).

If, with all our power in 1860, we were unable to raise the bullion value of gold but 3 per cent, how can we expect to raise the bullion value of a still larger quantity of silver not merely 3 per cent, but more than 16 times 3, i. e., 49 per cent.

If, with over 30,000,000 of people in 1860, we had been able to raise the bullion value of gold just 3 per cent to par, then, being two and a half times as great a people now as we were then, we might expect to raise the bullion prices of silver two and a half times as high, that is 7½ per cent, but how could we expect even then to raise its price not 7½ per cent alone, but more than six times 7½ per cent, i. e., 49 per cent, especially when the only power we have to raise it with is our demand for silver dollars, and that demand is already supplied to the extent of \$498,000,000?

How futile any such expectation must prove seems apparent.

Yet unless the price of the world's stock of silver is nearly doubled, the

price of bullion must, as we have seen, inevitably pull the value of the silver dollar down, as bullion would be coined as long as there was a profit, i. e., till the values met.

At the present rate two such silver dollars would be worth less than \$1.02 in gold; and if you owe a debt of \$200 today and did not pay it until then, instead of having to pay \$200 in gold, you could pay it with 200 silver dollars, worth only \$102 in gold. While this might save you \$98 in gold, would not your creditor lost \$98, nearly half his debt?

Now if you have debts out, owing to you, and you saw that congress was going to pass a law authorizing your debtor to pay them in 51 cents dollars, would you wait until congress passed that law, or would you insist on your debtor's paying you at once in gold (or its equivalent) so that you should receive the same value that you lent him, that is 100 gold cents on the dollar, and not about only one-half of it? And would you not proceed to collect in at the earliest possible moment?

In short, every man who had money coming to him and expected silver dollars to depreciate, would want that money paid him at the earliest possible moment, and would proceed to collect it with the least possible delay; and if he got it, he would immediately put it into gold if he could, to prevent its depreciating on his hands, and as there are about \$1,059,000,000 of gold coin in the country, including that in the U. S. treasury (U. S. treasury report, Oct. 1, 1900) and as the total amount of money in circulation is \$2,113,000,000 (same report) it is apparent that many of those holding bank notes and silver certificates and silver dollars would be unable to get gold for them. So he must start in as early as possible, and get in before others, bent on the same object, and if possible escape the crash and the crush.

The immediate effects then, of having to face the passage of a free silver coinage bill three years hence would be, first, a steady and ever increasing curtailment of credit; a steady pressure to collect all outstanding debts; and as time progressed, more urgent and strenuous efforts in this direction. Business houses and other debtors called on to pay up, would be compelled to call on their debtors, and thus all the debtors in the country would be called on to pay up as expeditiously as possible. The demands on and withdrawals from the banks would gradually compel them to call in their loans, and if not paid, to sell or try to sell the collaterals.

Debtors would be compelled to sell their property at constantly diminishing prices, and where all debtors were sellers at once, the decline would be such as we have never seen before, because there has never before been such a wholesale calling in of debts, and consequently selling, as this would cause.

Business houses the country over, being unable to collect balances due them, or to realize on their stock, except at ruinously low prices, if at all, must fail. Nothing could save them.

Small depositors, nervous and following the larger ones, would draw their balances and run on banks would become general.

With these runs upon all the banks, they must either break, or suspend. In the cities the stronger ones could combine and suspend, but the weaker ones, left out of the combination, and all country banks would fail.

The panic and ruin during those three years of grace (and if perchance, as the New York Staats-Zeitung, in coming out to support McKinley on October 8th, suggests, "It is not well to rely too firmly upon the hope that congress will not continue a majority friendly to silver. And we must consider that his election would be interpreted as a victory of silver. Many of the senators and representatives who are now opposed to free coinage have voted for it before, when they thought

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PERFUMES OF ARABIA.

We have just received a new odor called Yezzo, which has sweet, delicate and lasting qualities that can not be improved. Also all the latest odors in bulk and bottle. Sachet powders, soaps, and all the toilet requisites that are necessary are to be found here at pleasing prices. Call and get a Free Sample.

Bryan Admits the Panic.

Mr. Bryan admits this would be one of the effects of his election. In the Chicago convention of 1896 he said:

"When you come before us and tell us that we shall disturb your business interests, we reply that you have disturbed our business interests."

And the St. Louis Globe Democrat, in the fall of 1896, reported his saying: "I think it" (meaning the victory of the free coinage movement) "will cause a panic. But the country is in a deplorable condition, and it will take extreme measures to restore it to a condition of prosperity."

Have you noticed his silence on silver in this campaign? Why is it?

(Continued Tomorrow.)

Prince at Wigwam tonight.

Water Consumer's Notice.

All Water Rents are due and payable semi-annually, April and October of each year, at the Water Works office, 144 Fourth street. October rent is due. Ten per cent saved if paid during October.

J. W. GIPNER,
Secretary.

Prince at Wigwam tonight.

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MR. BRYAN'S FILIPINOS

Captain Claude E. Sawyer Writes of the Mischief Done By Bryan Democrats.

AID TO THE INSURGENTS

Letter Sent From the Philippines to Hon. John L. McLaurin, U. S. Senator, S. C.

GOOD READING FOR TILLMAN

Here is good reading for Republicans and Honest Money Democrats of Columbian county and East Liverpool. Captain Claude E. Sawyer is an Honest Money Democrat, hailing from South Carolina. He is a brave and gallant officer, doing duty in the Philippines, and he is utterly astounded at the manner in which Democracy, as represented by Bryan, is conducting itself in this nation. Read it carefully:

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, can find something to interest him in a letter written by Captain Claude E. Sawyer, of South Carolina, and now with the Thirty-eighth infantry at Lipa, province of Batangas, P. I. Captain Sawyer's letter was written on the 23d of August and was addressed to Hon. John L. McLaurin, U. S. senator of South Carolina. It was published in full in a Columbia (S. C.) newspaper, and extracts from it are given herewith:

"I have just seen a Filipino paper, printed in Spanish and published in Manila, containing the Democratic platform, and some cablegrams from London, giving some utterances of Mr. Bryan in a speech in Indiana, and a reply by 'jefes' (chiefs) of the Republican party, which indicate to me that the American people are going crazy. I notice in the Democratic platform that they make three pledges in reference to the Philippines: First, to give them a 'stable government'; second, to give them 'independence,' and third 'to protect them against all foreign powers.'

"Can this be correct? Is it possible?

"If this be true, what are we fighting for? What have all these good men from Lawton down died for? What have we all suffered for? What have all these millions of dollars been spent for? Did we give Spain \$20,000,000 for these islands to turn around and present them to the treacherous Aguinaldo, who sold out his people and then refused to stand by his bargain?"

"There is one thing sure and certain, it will be a flat admission that the United States are defeated; that the Filipinos have whipped us; that our statesmen are children. It will ruin us in the eyes of the civilized world."

"We should rather push forward and claim more than we did at first, because these people refused to accept what we offered them, and then, after their armies were defeated and scattered, refused to follow any semblance of civilized warfare, but resorted to the practices of savages, disregarding white flags, hospitals, sick and medical attendance, but counting it smart to succeed in an ambuscade of sick and wounded, or to deceive us by the use of the white flag."

"We cannot give these people a stable government unless we govern them. They are not capable of self-government, and never can be. They are an inferior race, incapable, utterly incapable of self-government. Their

highest idea of an office is to steal by means of it. Taxation, to them, is a means of enriching the officials, and not of improving the condition of the country or of the people."

"A man may be at first favorably impressed, and think he knows them, and then begin to doubt, and after awhile he will admit he was wrong."

"These people are treacherous, liars and thieves. They are utterly devoid of sentiment. They are the personification of vengeance. They will resort to poison and all the vile means known to savages. They learn rapidly, but have no judgment."

"Bryan? I have lost all confidence in him. I am a Democrat, but not the kind represented by the platform I have read in this paper."

"Now suppose we set up a Filipino government here, and then pretend to defend them against all other nations. If we do we will soon be at war with every nation in the world having commerce here. They will cheat, wrong, defraud, steal from and imprison foreigners, and these waters will be full of pirates in a year, and then they will sell us out and turn around and fight us. Protect these people? Why, we had just as well set out to protect an archipelago of rattlesnakes."

"These people do not know how to protect themselves. They have no idea of justice, no idea of government, and they do not want to learn. They are bigoted, bloated, bombastic, fools always talking about 'independencia' and they have no more idea of liberty than a child. They would have no internal improvements, no schools, and they would further enslave the poor class, steal all the taxes, and get the United States into wars with other nations by their ignorance and vanity."

"I do not get any Charleston or Columbia papers. I know nothing about state politics, and cannot know how crazy our people are, but I read Mr. Tillman's speech in the senate. These people have it here. Do you know that the Democratic platform will cost the lives of 1,000 soldiers, at least?"

"A leader said yesterday that they were fighting to hold out until Bryan is elected, and then all will be well with them."

"Every speech he makes, and every speech such as Tillman made is cabled over here and translated and sent broadcast."

Golden Rule Mayor Jones, of Toledo, at Opera House November 2.

Prince at Wigwam tonight.

REMOVAL.

Christian Metsch's Flour and Feed Establishment in New Quarters.

I desire to inform my friends, and the public in general, that I have removed my business from the old stand on Second street and Broadway, to my new building on Fourth street, corner of Hague alley, one half square below Market street, where I will keep on hand and for sale, at lowest prices, wholesale and retail, the best grades of winter and spring wheat, flour, cornmeal and buckwheat flour; all kinds of mill feed, chop feed, bran and middlings.

Also corn and oats, hay and straw. Bell phone No. 76.

Columbiana phone No. 428.

C. METSCH.

Golden Rule Mayor Jones, of Toledo, at Opera House November 2.

Prince at Wigwam tonight.

Hon. A. J. Woolf and Thomas McNamara, of Youngstown, Ohio, November 2, at Opera House.

Prince at Wigwam tonight.

Golden Rule Mayor Jones, of Toledo, at Opera House November 2.

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There is still a large variety to select from and the discount is for this week.

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IT SUITED HIM.

ONE OF SYKES' REGULARS PLEASED WITH "ARMY AND NAVY."

Says He Has Had a Great to Do With "Antis" And Never Found Them of Any Use.

Mr. Editor—I write to thank you for your first page editorial on "Our Army and Navy" of last Saturday, and your closing exhortation to "Swing into Line," with its reference to the "antis" is good.

I have had a great deal to do with "antis" in my life and I never found them of any use. I was in the third body of armed troops that entered Washington in the sixties and fought through the civil war. I draw no pension nor have I ever applied for one. I would like the dear government to make up the other two-thirds of the pay it agreed to give me. I was paid in depreciated currency, worth just 33 1-3 cents on the dollar, but it is needless to say that this has never been done.

Today there are no traitors in the south; but lots of them in the north and west; however, they will be snowed under so deep next November that we shall never hear more of them, and I doubt if they leave even a breathing hole above the snow.

Yours for victory and Old Glory.

ONE OF "SYKES' REGULARS."

Golden Rule Mayor Jones, of Toledo, at Opera House November 2.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to return our warm and earnest thanks to our friends and neighbors in general, and to the members of the League of the Sacred Heart in particular, for kindness and sympathy to us in the sickness and death of our dear, beloved mother, Mrs. Margaret Margraf.

FRED MARGRAF,
GEORGE MARGRAF,
JOHN MARGRAF.

Golden Rule Mayor Jones, of Toledo, at Opera House November 2.

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nia Lines.**

Sunday, October 28; Tuesday, Oc-
tober 30, and Thursday, November 1,
for the Horse Show, excursion tickets
will be sold to Chicago via Pennsyl-
vania lines; good returning until Mon-
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Read the News Review.

THE NEWS REVIEW

ADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY

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HARRY PALMER,
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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1900.

BRYAN ON GOLD STANDARD.

"If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."

This language was used by Hon. William Jennings Bryan in a speech at Knoxville, Tenn., on September 16, 1896.

MONEY QUESTION.

Read article headed: "If Bryan is Elected, What Then?" It is a "continued" article, and will appear in the issues of this paper of October 30 and 31 and November 1. Those who are interested in sound currency and business prosperity will read these articles eagerly, as they are bristling with strong facts and conducive figures. Don't miss them.

BRYAN AND STEVENSON.

The friends of Aguinaldo and his corps of assassins, and the foe of the rank and file of our army and navy. How can any loyal and true man vote for them. Surely, partisan prejudice renders such voters blind for the time being. Remember Old Glory and our noble soldier boys in China and in the Philippines and bury Bryan and Stevenson for all time to come.

HIS OWN ENEMY.

Why should a workingman commit industrial suicide? Why should he deliberately and premeditatedly vote to rob himself; to make it next to an impossibility for him to secure employment in the ordinary marts of trade, and to have the currency so debased that, when he did succeed in getting a day's work, every dime that he received in the way of remuneration would possess but the purchasing power of the nickel? The only answer that can be made is that he momentarily permits his partisan prejudice to warp and distort and finally destroy his common sense and better judgment. And this is precisely the case with the workingman or toiler who casts his vote for William Jennings Bryan on the 6th day of November, 1900. Bryan enacted the part of a false prophet and calamity howler in 1896. His predictions of national disaster were voluminous; and not a solitary prediction of his came true. Have we not the right to distrust and laugh at every promise he now makes. Oh, workingmen, make note of the fact that William McKinley, your friend and mine, and the friend of every toiler in the nation, promised that, with God's blessing, prosperity should rule all over this glorious land in case you trusted himself and the Republican party with the reins of government; and then be fair and just and true, and acknowledge that the promise has been righteously kept, in the spirit and in the letter; and then, like fair and just and true and square men, go to the polls on November 6, 1900, and cast your ballots for McKinley and Roosevelt and the entire Republican ticket.

BETTER THAN WEALTH.

There be many things better and more conducive to peace and happiness than is mere material wealth and

what the world calls riches. Men and women have lost their good names and have found it impossible to regain them. Men and women have lost their self respect, and all the mere wealth of the world will not bring it back. Cunning and unprincipled men have overreached their fellows and ruined them, and in so doing have kept within the pale of the law, and have gone unpunished so far as the penalties inflicted by the courts of our land are concerned. But the Nemesis of Justice and Right is upon their track, and they might just as well attempt to fly like a bird as to try to evade the inevitable, as God has decided against them, and they must pay the penalty, both in time and in eternity.

Pettifoggers, calling themselves lawyers and attorneys, may imagine that they are cunning beyond all their predecessors, and that their thieving and chicanery will never be exposed. But they "count without their host;" retribution, in some shape, demands satisfaction, and punishment, hot and swift, descends upon them when they least expect it. Such creatures attempt to brazen it out, and claim to be gentlemen and honorable exponents of Blackstone, when their name is a byword of reproach, even among their legal brethren at the county seat, and "honor" and "trust" is never accorded them; they are "black sheep" and "Jonahs;" they have an "itching palm," and the slime of the trickster leaks from every pore. The rule holds good in every avenue of business life and mercantile pursuits; in the life of every toiler and mechanic; and there is no escape from the condemnation of "be sure thy sin will find thee out."

BRYAN SUPERFICIAL.

The speeches of William Jennings Bryan are exceedingly superficial and frothy, lacking in true wisdom, common sense, solidity, reason, argument and all the essentials which constitute the true and wise statesman. A great crowd will listen to and applaud him for his tricks of oratory and occasional happy witticisms and cutting and sarcastic sayings in the way of repartee, as every one is aware of the fact that such features capture the attention of a great crowd and amuses it for the time being. But, while the average American voter desires to be amused, he makes it his business to find out the essential features contained in the speech of the man who aspires to the highest office in the nation. There must be something more than mere froth and bubble and mirth and laughter provoking sallies of wit. The voter well knows that he can get a surfeit of such material from the clown in the circus or from a first-class end man at a minstrel show. What the voter demands in a presidential aspirant in the present business age are facts and figures and convincing arguments; the outlining of a policy which at least promises success and prosperity to the country at large; the relation of historic happenings in connection with the party which he represents, showing that his party has done great things for the masses and can therefore be trusted with power once more; the outlining of a policy for that party which is sure to strike favorably the strong common sense of the intelligent mechanic and toiler, the manufacturer, the business and professional man, and in fact any and every man engaged in the channels of legitimate business, either as employer or employee. And William Jennings Bryan's speeches do not keep well over night. His hearers go away amused, and later on commence analyzing that speech, and the are at first astonished and later on disgusted, and then filled with wonder that a man of such great reputation as Bryan, aiming at the leadership of this great and glorious republic, should be guilty of making a speech with so little food for thought contained therein; and the final verdict over the matter, in nine

instances out of ten, will be: "Very light; a mass of froth; superficial."

OVERRULED.

Justice McCarron This Morning Refused to Sustain a Motion to Dismiss an Attachment Suit.

This morning in the court of Justice McCarron a motion was made by H. E. Grosshans, attorney for defendant in the case of A. J. Massey versus William Sheridan Culp, to dismiss the attachment suit on various grounds.

Owing to the fact that defendant had appeared in court when the suit was entered and confessed judgment for the full amount, \$6 50, the squire could not see his way clear to concur and the motion was overruled.

Attorney Grosshans has taken an appeal to common pleas court.

Ex-Mayor Hon. J. A. Rice, Canton, O., November 2, at Opera House.

Martin at Wigwam tonight.

REMOVAL.

A. E. McLean Will be Found at No. 243 Fifth Street, on and After November 1, 1900.

Readers of the News Review will make note that A. E. McLean, proprietor of the well known meat market and supply company, who has been doing business at No. 208 Sixth street, for a number of years past, will remove to No. 243 Fifth street, and be ready for business in the new quarters Thursday, November 1st, in the new brick between Jackson and Jefferson streets, where he will be glad to meet and wait upon old-time patrons and the public in general.

Martin at Wigwam tonight.

Ex-Mayor Hon. J. A. Rice, Canton, O., November 2, at Opera House.

Martin at Wigwam tonight.

KIND WORDS.

And This Sebring Citizen Believes in Supporting a Newsy and Clean Paper.

Sebring, Oct. 30, 1900.
Please find enclosed full payment for Daily News Review by mail. Be sure and continue sending my paper, as I enjoy reading a newspaper that is not afraid to come out for the right and the truth; a paper upon which one can rely, and which gives all the news in a clean and satisfactory manner.

SUBSCRIBER.

Martin at Wigwam tonight.

John Brown Escaped.

John Brown has escaped from the Canton workhouse and is thought to be in this vicinity. The authorities have a well defined suspicion as to his whereabouts and he will in all probability be rounded up within the next few hours.

Martin at Wigwam tonight.

Gained Two.

The household goods of C. Lentz have been received at the freight station from New Castle.

The household goods of J. Shingler have also been received at the freight station from Allegheny.

A Child Dead.

An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, of Ohioville, died this morning. The funeral will probably take place tomorrow. Mr. Fisher is engineer at the Laughlin No. 2 plant.

Morris is Here.

Democratic candidate for congress, J. H. Morris, is in the city and will be at Democratic headquarters this evening.

DON'T BELIEVE IN ARBITRATION

Charles Horner and Pearl Barton Had a Pitched Battle In the Diamond.

MORRIS ARRESTED THEM

The Patrol Wagon Was Called and They Were Hustled Off to Jail.

CITY IS NOW \$15 20 BETTER OFF

Charles Horner and Pearl Barton are not apostles of the doctrine of arbitration and believe in war to settle disputes, so last night when Horner came to the city from his home in the East End and met Barton they indulged in a dispute. It was not long until the argument had become personal and each party was swelling out his chest and telling each other what they could do if they only had a chance.

Each man was on his toes and the spectators prepared to watch the battle. Finally the personalities reached such a stage that it was war. The air was blue for a minute and then the punching began in earnest.

The men had not succeeded in demonstrating which was the best man when Officer Morris appeared on the scene.

Now Mr. Morris is a believer in arbitration and the way he run those two men was a sight to behold. He took Barton and Horner in charge and sent for the patrol and they were both hustled off to the city jail, where charges of fighting were registered against both, while Horner also had to answer for using profane language.

Mayor Davidson lectured both men on the evils of trying to settle a dispute by fighting, and then fined them both.

Horner got \$5 and costs and Barton \$1 and costs, and the dispute is not yet settled.

Martin at Wigwam tonight.

COURT NEWS.

Judge Hole Made a Number of Entries in Cases Which Were Submitted to Him.

Lisbon, Oct. 30.—(Special)—Court convened at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when Judge Boone made a number of entries in cases which were submitted to him.

In the case of the Cherry Valley iron works against Mrs. Hartman et al. judgment was rendered for \$147.50, due on a contract made between the defendant and the Cherry Valley iron works nine years ago.

The Columbian Building, Loan & Investment company took judgment against Jacob Mohr et al. at Columbian for \$1,262 34 and a mortgage on three and one-half acres in Fairfield township will be foreclosed. M. H. Taylor was also given a judgment on a note set up in answer and cross-complaint for \$372 and he also holds a

We are the great

BLANKET

and COMFORT

House and we sell either cash or on

Easy Payments.

THE S. G. HARD CO.

THE BIG STORE

SUBURBAN NEWS.

EAST END.

D. J. Smith Made a Speech.

D. J. Smith made one of his characteristic speeches in the East End last night and after talking on his old familiar subject of bosses, created laughter by alluding to Councilman Marshall as the boss of East End. He classed the councilman along with Hanna, Cox and some more of the Republican party leaders which he likes to hail as "bosses."

Ex-Mayor Hon. J. A. Rice, Canton, O., November 2, at Opera House.

The Team Ran Off.

A team of horses attached to a wagon owned by Frank E. Oyster and driven by C. J. Brown ran off in the East End yesterday afternoon. Brown left the horses standing on Pennsylvania avenue, near Mulberry street, and they became frightened and started to run and when Helana was reached stopped.

The only damage done was the spilling of a few groceries.

Prince at Wigwam tonight.

Prescriptions honestly filled at E. E. Pharmacy. We never substitute.

Herbert Was Elated.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Herbert, Oak street, a daughter.

Those who saw the proud father yesterday afternoon state that the first object encountered after leaving his home was a cat, and as he kicked the animal over the fence he remarked: "Get out of papa's way."

Hon. A. J. Woolf and Thomas McNamara, of Youngstown, Ohio, November 2, at Opera House.

Need New Cars.

It has been suggested that the street railway could give vastly better service if they would purchase a few new cars. Car No. 14 was 20 minutes in running from the power house this morning, and not before two fuses had been burned out was the run made.

Prince at Wigwam tonight.

Hon. A. J. Woolf and Thomas McNamara, of Youngstown, Ohio, November 2, at Opera House.

A Phantom Party.

The four F's and their gentlemen friends will be entertained tomorrow evening by Miss Elizabeth Martin, at her home near Dry Run. Being Halloween the entertainment will be in the form of a phantom party.

Reiger's California perfumes at E. E. Pharmacy.

A Prohibition Speech.

Rev. S. P. Barrackman, who made a Prohibition speech in East End last night, was the guest of Rev. J. R. Greene over night. He left today for Calcutta, where he will speak tonight.

Ex-Mayor Hon. J. A. Rice, Canton, O., November 2, at Opera House.

Completed Today.

The raising of the street railway tracks on Mulberry street has been completed to Pennsylvania avenue, and the work will likely be completed today.

Prince at Wigwam tonight.

East End Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. George Salloway left for their home in Wilmington, Del., yesterday after a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hanley.

Dismissed the Case.

In the Harvey-Caton case Justice

Carman yesterday dismissed the action and assessed the costs on the plaintiff.

Potters' sponges at E. E. Pharmacy.

SOUTH SIDE.

Frightened the Horse.

The crowd of serenaders who made night hideous at the residence of Mr. Anderson, where Mr. and Mrs. John Goddard, the newly married couple, are visiting, frightened a horse belonging to J. B. Todd, causing the animal to break from the barn nearby and run away. Although the owner has been searching for the horse all day no trace of it could be found. It is a small bay mare weighing about 900 pounds. Any one finding the animal will confer a favor upon the owner by notifying him.

Martin at Wigwam tonight.

Ex-Mayor Hon. J. A. Rice, Canton, O., November 2, at Opera House.

Seating the Room.

Seats are being placed in the new school room in the Pat Burns building on Indiana avenue and preparations are being made to begin school there next Monday.

Thirty seats are being built, but it is not anticipated they will all be occupied before spring. Miss Lucy Fowler, of Fairview, has been engaged to teach the department, and the school is expected to start off with a good attendance.

Martin at Wigwam tonight.

Hon. A. J. Woolf and Thomas McNamara, of Youngstown, Ohio, November 2, at Opera House.

The Horse Backed.

John Woodmansee was driving the Chester grocery wagon yesterday afternoon, and when at a point in the upper part of town the horse concluded to go back instead of forward. It got along all right until the wagon struck a large stone. The shafts and harness were broken and the wagon overturned.

Hon. A. J. Woolf and Thomas McNamara, of Youngstown, Ohio, November 2, at Opera House.

Martin at Wigwam tonight.

Distinguished Guest.

Mrs. N. R. C. Morrow, accompanied by her husband, was in Chester yesterday. Mrs. Morrow is state president of the Women's Christian Temperance union, and made an address in Cumberland on Sunday.

While in Chester she was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Allison.

Prince at Wigwam tonight.

Mush And Milk Social.

The action of the Chester Mechanics in regard to the date for holding their mush and milk social has been reconsidered and the time has now been fixed for next Thursday evening, November 1.

A number of East Liverpool Mechanics and their friends will attend.

Martin at Wigwam tonight.

Mrs. Mercer is Worse.

Mrs. James Mercer, who has been ill for some time, was taken much worse yesterday and is now in a critical condition.

New Grocery Store.

Alex Hineman has rented the Robert Hobbs store room on Virginia avenue lately occupied by Thompson Allison, and will shortly start a grocery store.

THE SEARCH STOPS.

The Right Thing Has Been Found.
An East Liverpool Citizen
Shows the Way.

Once more we are indebted to an East Liverpool citizen for a public statement that throws more light on a subject of ever-increasing interest. People have been deceived by false misrepresentations from time immemorial. No wonder they are skeptical of all claims endorsed by strangers residing in far distant parts of the union. It is no longer necessary to accept such endorsements, for local citizens are giving their testimony, and 'tis an easy matter for any reader to investigate the correctness of such evidence as the following: Mr. R. H. Hawkins, an employee of Sebrings' pottery, who lives at 234 Second street, says: "I had been taking medicine for my kidneys right along and if I had found a cure I would have had no occasion to use Doan's Kidneys Pills. I was troubled two years or more with distressing backache across the loins, a steady aching pain with quick twinges now and then while stooping or lifting, that felt as if a sharp instrument had pierced my back, and the secretions of the kidneys were highly colored, feverish or slightly scalding. Work seemed to be a drag, I had no energy and I am more than thankful that I was induced to go to the W. & W. pharmacy and get Doan's Kidney Pills. After taking them there was no sign of my old complaint."

Sold for 50 cents per box by all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Prince at Wigwam tonight.

DO YOU NEED COAL.

You Would Better Order Your Black Diamonds of Myler Brothers at Once.

The cold weather will strike you when you least expect it. This warm weather will soon be nipped by a gentleman familiarly known as "Jack Frost." He's a keen old fellow, and lets you know when he assumes command. It is good sense to be prepared for him. And the proper thing for you to do is to leave or send your order to Myler Brothers, No. 326 Walnut street, at the fine coal yards, where immediate and prompt attention will be given them, and the Black Diamonds will be hustled to your home or place of business. It will pay you to deal with Myler Brothers, as they handle the very best grades of coal and sell at the lowest prices consistent with legitimate business principles. Remember the No. 326 Walnut street.

Prince at Wigwam tonight.

Read the News Review.

This week we have our fall

Picture Exhibition

and

Sale

See our window display.

HARD'S THE BIG STORE.

ELIJAH W. HILL,

Real Estate Dealer,

Second Floor Grand Building, Corner Sixth and Washington,

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

LIST NO. 8.

Call at office for previous lists.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

New Waterford, Ohio.—Hotel of 16 rooms; the only hotel in the town; livery attached; 3-4 acre of ground; a good chance for a profitable business. Owner wishes to sell on account of age. Inquire for price and particulars.

Salineville, Ohio.—Stoneware pottery plant; can be converted into a clay novelty works, door knob factory or the making of specialties; has been used for manufacturing chimney tops, flower vases, etc. Land consists of 3-4 acre. Improvements: 1 double-crown 16 ft. kiln (cost \$2,200 to build), 2-story frame addition about 20x40 and a one-story frame shed over boiler and engine. Equipments: One 20-horse power engine, 2 flue boilers, shafting on each floor of brick building; 1 pug mill; 1 brick machine and other usual accessories. Plant is situated on Railroad; good clays in vicinity; will sell entire plant for \$1,950.

Newspaper business opportunity in Mahoning county, Ohio—One-half ownership in a weekly paper in an enterprising town, and one-half interest in the business block in which the paper is located. Good rental derived from building outside of what is occupied by paper. A good chance for a competent newspaper man to get in on the ground floor. N. a heavy investment and not much ready money needed. See us for further particulars.

F FARMS.

8 miles from East Liverpool—80 acre farm; all tillable; good 6-room house; barn and outbuildings, orchard, etc. Inquire for price.

3 miles from East Liverpool—2 miles from Wellsville—20 acres of land, all tillable; well watered; surface level; soil rich, sandy loam; suitable for gardening, chicken raising, truck farming, etc. Inquire for particulars and price.

Beaver Co., Pa.—15 miles from East Liverpool via Chester and Harshawville; 155 acres, 100 acres tillable; 50 acres in timber; balance in orchard of peaches, apples, plums, grapes, etc., well watered; suitable for general farming; 4-room new house, good frame stable; spring house; wagon shed, etc. Will sell in whole or part, cash or time. Will trade for town properties. Inquire for further particulars and prices.

Wellsville, O.—In suburbs—10½ acres of land; 3 veins of coal; flag and sand stone quarries opened; 60 apple, 100 peach, 75 quince and some pear trees, all bearing. A good 4-room house. All in good order. Price \$2,900.

Hancock Co., W. Va., 3 miles from river near Fairview—166 acres, 80 acres cleared, balance in timber, underlaid with coal, with mine opened. Farm is well watered; near to church and school. Will trade for town properties or sell on time or for cash. Price \$22 per acre.

Salineville—2 miles northeast—159 acres, nearly all tillable; good orchard and berry patches; underlaid with coal and minerals. An 8-room 2-story slate roof dwelling; an 8-stall bank barn. A bargain. Owner a townsman, tired of farming. Price \$3,500.

Smith's Ferry, Pa.—(2 miles north)—10 acres, all tillable; well watered; 100 fruit trees, all bearing; producing oil flax surrounding; a 5-room dwelling and a bank barn. Price upon inquiry.

Wellsville, O.—(5 miles north)—163 acre farm; level and well watered; orchards, dwelling, barns, etc. Suitable for general farming. Inquire for price.

Hancock Co., W. Va.—1 mile back of Rock Springs Park—75 acres; 20 acres in timber; orchards and usual fruit bearers. Land is excellent; 5-room dwelling and barn. This is a chance for an investor who looks to the future. Price \$3,500.

Hancock Co., W. Va.—5 miles from Wellsville—125 acres, nearly all tillable; about 4 acres in timber; well fenced and well set; apples, pears, quinces and other fruits; plenty of water; near school and church. An unusually good dwelling of 7 rooms and good bank barn. Will trade for city property. Call for price and particulars.

Do not think this is all the properties we have for sale. Five large lists have preceded this, of which you can obtain copies by calling at our office. Further, there are many properties we have for sale that we do not advertise. Of these you can learn at office.

Many of the above properties can be bought on easy terms. In no case more than one-third cash is required. To specify in each case the terms would require too much space. Inquire of us for full particulars. Like all dealers, we are anxious to display "our goods," and hence be perfectly free to ask anything you wish to know.

Office open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

"Buy Sewing Machines Right."

WE SHIP THIS FINE MONITOR SEWING MACHINE FREE on approval to any address.

WITHOUT ONE CENT IN ADVANCE, allowing you to uncrate and examine it fully before you accept it. If it is not all and more than we claim and as fine a machine as is sold at \$60, ship it back at our expense. Try it in your own home for ninety days and if you are not satisfied we will cheerfully refund your money.

DON'T WASTE MONEY.

When you buy a sewing machine from an agent you pay from \$30 to \$35 more than actually necessary. The bulk of this increased price represents the agent's profits. Buy direct from us and save this amount. WE HAVE NO AGENTS.

\$23.50 Is all we ask for this Light Running, Ball Bearing, Drop Head Sewing Machine complete with all attachments. Will sew light or heavy goods equally well. It is compact, simple in construction, and easily handled.

When closed makes a convenient table. All the bearings and wearing parts are made of the finest quality of tool steel and will last a lifetime. Covered by a binding guarantee for 20 years. Order at once as we will only ship a few MONITOR MACHINES as samples to each community at this low price. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

NEEDLES for any machine made mailed free at 30c per dozen. Send postage stamps. We refer you to any bank or business house in Pittsburgh that has access to the mercantile agencies.

J. KEVAN & CO., 106 SIXTH STREET PITTSBURG, PA.

DEATH AND RUIN

Spread Along Warren Street,
New York.

30 MAYBE DEAD, 35 MISSING.

Dozen Buildings Wrecked by Explosions
of Chemicals.

OVER 100 PERSONS WERE INJURED.

The Property Loss Estimated at \$1,500,000—The Explosion Gave Warning of the Fatal and Destructive One That Followed—Thus Many Individuals Having an Opportunity to Escape With Their Lives—People Hurled Across Street—Elevated Depot Wrecked—A Search of Ruins May Reveal Unknown Number of Dead—Cause of the Explosions Mystery.

New York, Oct. 30.—The long list of fire horrors that have occurred in and around the city of New York, a list that includes the Royal hotel fire, the Park place disaster and the Windsor and Hoboken fires, was added to by the fire and explosion that shook the lower end of Manhattan like an earthquake, hurled a seven-story building into the air, and set fire to two blocks of buildings, with a loss of life that only the efforts of the hundreds of men who were rushed to the work or digging away the ruins as soon as the fire was extinguished will reveal.

The loss of life is not known, but from all sources of information it is gathered that there are perhaps the bodies of 30 persons in the ruins, because of the debris and the slowness of the moving of it.

Chief Croker, of the fire department, said that the loss is fully \$1,500,000.

There are 35 persons reported missing and 100 men, women and children are on the list of the injured.

The big building of Tarrant & Co., makers of medicinal specialties, standing at the northwest corner of Greenwich and Warren streets, and filled with chemicals, took fire in some way that may never be known.

A citizen rushed into the house of fire engine 29, on Chambers street, near Greenwich, and shouted that Tarrant's drug house was on fire. He had seen a volume of black smoke coming from the third-story window. An alarm was turned in. Soon afterward second and third alarms were turned in. One fire company had just arrived when a terrific explosion occurred and threw the entire engine's crew down the stairway. The firemen, realizing the danger of their position, rushed out of the building to the street. The explosion had filled the street in front with a shower of falling glass and small debris, which sent the crowd, which was already gathering on the opposite sidewalks, fleeing for safety and caused the horses hitched to the engines to rear and try to get away.

Engineer Rocksbury was unfastening the horses and Fireman Brown, of the company, was turning the safety valve of the engine, when the explosion occurred and covered them with a shower of glass. Both were injured, as was another fireman belonging to the company.

Captain Devanney, of the company, ordered his crew back into the building again. They were dragging the line to the doorway for the second time when another explosion, more terrific than the first, came, and the whole crew was hurled across Greenwich street, Devanney being so badly injured that he was sent to a hospital.

In the meantime the other engines that had responded to the alarm had collected and the firemen were busy rescuing people from surrounding buildings. Firemen had already taken many girls down the only fire escape upon the building, and more persons had been carried down the escapes of the Home Made restaurant, next door, and the buildings adjoining upon Warren street.

The second explosion occurred about five minutes after the first. From the accounts of witnesses, the building seemed to leap into the air, and in a moment masses of brick wall, timbers and stone were falling into the streets. The force of the explosion tore away the walls of the big commission storehouses fronting on Washington street and caused them to collapse, falling all at once in a mass of timbers, boxes and barrels, from which the flames, which burst out from the Tarrant building like the belching of a cannon, at once broke forth.

Across Warren street to the oppo-

site buildings the names leaped setting them all afire at once, the force of the explosion demolishing windows and all wooden structures about the houses. In a moment Warren street was choked up with a mass of debris and the whole place was aflame.

The great explosion was followed by half a dozen more, scarcely less intense, and by a countless number of smaller ones.

By this time the fire apparatus was arriving from every direction. Deputy Chief Ahearn came about two minutes after the second series of explosions and he at once ordered a fifth alarm sent out, followed by a general call for ambulances.

It was at first thought that hundreds of lives had been lost. Throngs of people were rushing about in the nearby streets, many of them panic-stricken, fleeing from the fire. They mingled in the crowd that was rushing down from Broadway to see what had happened.

The second explosion carried destruction in every direction. That it did not cause a wholesale loss of life was due to the fact that almost 10 minutes' warning came after the first cry of fire. Just after the outbreak of fire from the windows of the building downtown bound train stopped at the Warren street station of the Ninth avenue elevated road. It passed on in time to escape the explosion and the few people who were left on the platform of the station are thought to have all escaped before the great explosion came.

The stationmaster fled across the structure, carrying with him the receipts of the day and his unused tickets, while two women, who had stopped on the platform to watch the fire, frightened by the first explosion, fled down the downtown tracks, assisted by the station porter, who took them to the Barclay street station in safety. The big explosion completely carried away the station and the mass of masonry that fell with it broke through the flooring and almost demolished the structure just below the building.

Immense masses of masonry, pieces of cornice, great beams, window casings and an indescribable mass of wreckage of every description tumbled suddenly into the street in front of the building all at once.

The wreckage was thrown across through the windows of the building in which the Irving National bank is, on the northeast corner of the streets. The offices of the Irving bank and of Mecklen Bros., bankers and brokers, were nearly wrecked. The bank officials escaped.

When Captain McClusky, of the detective bureau, and his men went into the bank they found about \$10,000 scattered in confusion over the counters and floor. This was hastily thrown into the vault and the door locked.

The first explosion filled Mecklen Bros.' offices with sulphurous smoke that nearly asphyxiated everybody. The second explosion blew in the windows and cut the two Mecklen brothers seriously. A boy named Heckenberry found Ellen Van Deen and Mary Dunkelman lying in a heap, fainted away. He carried them out to a place of safety. The others when they came to their senses gathered about \$90,000 from the floors, put it in cigar boxes, and carried it to Waddell & Co.

A seven-story brick and stone structure, the basement and first story, part of third and fourth to the seventh story, occupied by Tarrant & Co., wholesale druggists; the sixth story, partly by the F. T. White Hardware company, and the second and part of the third by Breitenbach & Co., manufacturers of patent medicines.

A seven-story brick building, occupied by Eppens, Smith & Weinman company, coffee roasting house.

A five-story brick building occupied by Locke & Conklin, produce dealers; Douglass & Co., cheese; Kahn, bakers' supplies, and Hooping & Campfield, broom sticks and broom straw.

A six-story brick, occupied by Alter, dried fruits; fifth floor, Havens' Drug and Spice company; fourth floor, vacant; third and second, Flake & Co., lemons and oranges; first and part of sixth, fruit dealers; first, Pedora & Xenelis, lemons and oranges; basement, Cuneo, fruit dealer.

Five-story brick, used as a hotel.

Five-story brick, occupied second to fifth floor by the Morris Jackson Flag company; basement by Hart & Co., butter and cheese.

Five-story brick, occupied by Shieley, second-hand printers' materials; fourth floor, occupied by O'Keefe & Shieley, printers; third by Morris Jackson Flag company; basement and first floor, Borne, butter and eggs.

The list of missing are:

Armstrong, F. S., Rutherford, N. J., employed at 270 Greenwich street.

Belding, Milo, New York.

Bradley, Mary, New York; employed at 49 Murray street.

Bishop, Mrs. and two daughter, wife and children, proprietor of Home Made hotel.

Basso, Joseph, borough of the Bronx.

Barnes, Ira C., New York.

Barnes, Francis, Summit, N. J.; egg store at 102 Warren street.

Creiger, John, Brooklyn; employed at 101 Warren street.

Coughland, Michael, New York; street cleaning department employee.

Callahan, Kate, New York; employed by Tarrant & Co.

How many of girls and other employees of firms in the building escaped could not be guessed, although a large number of missing persons indicated that there were some. It was said that half the employees were out getting lunch. A rumor went around that boy had been seen at one of the nearby restaurants getting lunches for 15 girls, who were waiting in the building.

A man named Sexton is said to have seen two men and a woman at one of the top floor windows, just before the building collapsed. Another witness said he saw four girls being carried down the rear fire escapes by men of truck 10. As no firemen are supposed to have been lost these girls were probably saved. Another witness said that he saw a large number of girls on a fire escape just before the explosion and that none could have escaped.

Other witnesses saw a crowd of about 20 girls come out of the Tarrant building and run away, one girl, Lena Spritt, of East Fifth street, being reported killed by flying debris when she turned to go back for some thing.

One young woman named Pelton, employed at Breitenbach's, is said to have jumped out of a window and been taken to a hospital with both legs broken.

The only person known to have been killed was a man who died in one of the hospitals from the result of an injury received in the street.

Policemen Quirk and Cohen were carrying a wounded fireman away from the building after the first explosion across Greenwich street. The second explosion came and threw the three down a cellar entrance across the street, where they were picked up. A number of firemen were on a ladder placed against the building from the elevated structure when the second explosion came. They managed to escape.

There was great indignation among the business men in the vicinity when they heard what part of the explosion had played in the general catastrophe. An explosion from the drug house was not unexpected, as it was generally believed in the neighborhood that explosive chemicals were in the place.

Fire Commissioner Scannell, however, denounced the Tarrant firm for carrying more explosives than it had the right to do.

The fire boats were called to the fire and thousands of feet of hose were stretched from the river front to the burning buildings.

The fire was gotten under control by the firemen, the flames still burning fiercely in the interior of the burned area, but danger of spreading being over.

Neither the officials of the police department nor of the building department were willing to give any estimate of the loss caused by the fire and explosion. That it will amount to over a million was not denied by anybody. The buildings which were destroyed or wrecked were:

A seven-story brick and stone structure, the basement and first story, part of third and fourth to the seventh story, occupied by Tarrant & Co., wholesale druggists; the sixth story, partly by the F. T. White Hardware company, and the second and part of the third by Breitenbach & Co., manufacturers of patent medicines.

A seven-story brick building, occupied by Eppens, Smith & Weinman company, coffee roasting house.

A five-story brick building occupied by Locke & Conklin, produce dealers; Douglass & Co., cheese; Kahn, bakers' supplies, and Hooping & Campfield, broom sticks and broom straw.

A six-story brick, occupied by Alter, dried fruits; fifth floor, Havens' Drug and Spice company; fourth floor, vacant; third and second, Flake & Co., lemons and oranges; first and part of sixth, fruit dealers; first, Pedora & Xenelis, lemons and oranges; basement, Cuneo, fruit dealer.

Five-story brick, used as a hotel.

Five-story brick, occupied second to fifth floor by the Morris Jackson Flag company; basement by Hart & Co., butter and cheese.

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Creiger, John, Brooklyn; employed at 101 Warren street.

Coughland, Michael, New York; street cleaning department employee.

Callahan, Kate, New York; employed by Tarrant & Co.

Cohen, Isaac, New York; truck driver.

Chalk, Henrietta, Hoboken; employed by Tarrant & Co.

Dwardowitz, Herman, New York; employed at 288 Greenwich street.

Donnelly, George, New York; truck man.

Flatman, Ernest, New York; employed by Acker, Merrill & Condit.

Golden, Mollie, employed by Tarrant & Co.

Griffin, Miss; employed at 288 Greenwich street.

Harriett, Thomas, Brooklyn; employed by Tarrant & Co.

Halsey, William, Brooklyn; employed at 162 Warren street.

Josekell, Louisa, New York.

Muh, Henry, Brooklyn.

Oppenheim, Jules, address unknown.

Rusch, Mary, Weehawken, N. J.; employed by Electric Supply company, 288 Greenwich street.

Schoetter, Frank, Roselle, N. J.; employed by Electric Supply Company, 288 Greenwich street.

Smith, Kate, Sedgewick City; employed at 152 Chambers street.

Schuck, George, Brooklyn; employed in Tarrant company.

Spielkauf, Moritz, New York.

Smith, Mary, New York; employed in Tarrant company.

Wilkinson, James, New York; street cleaning department.

Cohen, Isaac, New York; truck driver.

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\$500 REWARD!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Liverita, the Up-To-Date Little Liver Pill, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c boxes contain 100 Pills, 10c boxes contain 40 Pills, 5c boxes contain 15 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail. Stamps taken.

NERVITA MEDICAL CO., Cor. Clinton and Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill. Sold by Will Reed, druggist, Sixth street, East Liverpool, Ohio.

Wanted--A Husband!

Must be strong and never have a lame back—**Dr. Rankin's Kidney Tablets** stops the pain at once and cures permanently. Sold by Will Reed, druggist, East Liverpool, Ohio.

MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS

They overcome Weakness, irregularities and obstructions, increase vigor and strength. "Pains of menstruation" are relieved. "Life Savers" to girls at womenhood, aiding development of organs and body. No known remedy for women equals them. Cannot do harm—life becomes a pleasure. \$1 per box

WHAT IT WILL MEAN

To Cast Your Vote For Bryan
and What He Represents.

BRIEF RESUME OF THE SITUATION.

Free Silver, Free Trade, Insult to Our
Soldiers, Flag-Hauling In the Philip-
pines—Bryanism Is Business Ruin and
National Dishonor.

Every Bryan vote is, first of all, a free silver vote. The 16 to 1 idea is the one thing that Bryan insisted upon in his Kansas City platform. That was not only reiterated, as was the entire Chicago platform, but it was repeated with peculiar emphasis, and it was done by his direct demand. Experience has proved that the Republican policy he opposed four years ago, and for which he predicted every possible evil to the country, was full of benefit to all the people.

A false prophet four years ago, is Bryan a bit better today in that way? Is his free silver peril any less now than then? Are you ready to vote to change the prosperity that has come by doing the things that Bryan declared should not be done? If a free silver vote was bad four years ago, as the events have proved, it will be worse now; for its evil effects will be felt the more severely from reversing present prosperity. The higher we are up, the further we must fall. Why vote for any fall at all?

Every Bryan vote is a free trade vote. His party has always held that as a cardinal principle. He has advocated it as the one thing needful. In fact, it was once his paramount issue. The Bryan Democracy can not be true to itself or to its platform if it fails to attempt to put free trade back into the statutes, where it did such immense damage at the last experiment—the Wilson bill. That one act helped the Sugar trust \$40,000,000 by Bryan's direct vote; but hundreds of millions will not measure its damage to the general industries, and labor, and farms of the country. It largely produced the panic of 1893, with its vast evils. Its re-enactment would result in the same way. But that is part of the price the country must pay for Bryanism. Are you ready to vote for Bryan with free trade and hard times as the inseparable consequences?

Another vast evil involved in every Bryan vote is his insult to every wearer of the American uniform, in the army or navy, by what he calls "militarism." He acts and talks as if our brave boys were hired Hessians, professional mercenaries, with no patriotism in them, no interest in the welfare of their country, alien to all American ideas, mere machines to be used by some strange and superior power against the liberties of their own country. As every man in the American service, whether on sea or shore, whether in the regulars or volunteers, enlisted voluntarily and freely from our firesides and homes, Mr. Bryan and his followers can not repeat their tirades upon our soldiers without attacking and insulting every home that sent these soldiers to the service of their country.

The fact that the army as it stands was raised to its present strength by the vote of the overwhelming majority of all of Bryan's own party in both houses of congress, and that the entire strength of the army, both at home and abroad, is too small, compared with the entire number of our population, to do anything of the dirty work that he ascribes to them, unless our own people are most miserably pusillanimous, is ignored by him. The smallness, relatively, of the army is answer enough to "militarism," as he tells about it; but a still deeper and graver reply is in the character of our American people. Bryan, by his persistent, systematic ignoring of the true nature of our own citizenship, demonstrates most completely his utter unfitness to be the chief magistrate of such a people.

Every Bryan ballot is a vote to endorse his slander of "militarism" upon the American people, is a vote of censure upon your own neighbors and friends in the army and navy. Can any man who thinks, for a minute,

cast such a ballot? Should not this alone, if there were nothing else, condemn him to the most absolute oblivion ever put upon a political aspirant by an outraged sense of public justice?

Many other phases of the campaign might be considered, for the number of great and distinct issues involved has never been equaled in any presidential contest. The differences between the two great parties were never so enormous nor so marked. They are fundamental, radical upon many questions, some of which are new to our voters, yet all of them are of the highest importance. Among these, is the question of what is the best disposition to make of trade combinations, commonly known as trusts. This is a problem for the wisest to study upon, because in it are largely involved the industrial activities of our times.

That there are evils, genuine and great, in some of the conditions connected with these combinations, can not be denied. In fact, the Republican party was the first in a national platform to call attention to these evils, and to ask for an adequate remedy. It was the first in the state legislation to do anything in regard to them. It is the only party that has done anything in national legislation or administration against them. The law suggested by John Sherman has done effective service, its value being limited alone by conditions fixed in the constitution of the United States. That instrument affords no opportunity to touch corporations of any kind except those engaged in commerce between the states or with foreign nations.

Any further scope must be secured by a constitutional amendment. This the Republicans offered in congress last June, but the Democrats voted it down. Bryan proposes, through action by congress, a sort of license system that is absolutely without warrant in the constitution, and not worth the words with which he tells it. His only other remedy is absolute free trade, putting on the free list any article that the president in power might happen to think was in a trust, thus making the president autocrat over the entire tariff—the very thing that the English commons reserves to itself as its prerogative, and refuses to any king of England.

This is the absolute power Bryan would put in a president's hands, without limit or restriction, and yet he pretends to oppose imperialism. Every industry in the land could be destroyed in a day by a mere executive decree, while the greatest of the trusts are today independent of the tariff, and scores of them grew up under the Democratic tariff, and even when Bryan was in congress, without a word from him against them. Is it safe to trust the solution of so grave and delicate a question to a man with such dangerous ideas, such radical opinions, such uncertain and perilous theories? Every Bryan ballot is a vote to do that very thing.

Add to this the distrust and demoralization of free trade, of free silver, the attack upon the courts and the general sowing of seeds of suspicion in all directions that have been inseparable from Bryan's campaign, and will be expected to be prominent in his administration, if he should be president, and how can the country escape a tremendous business upheaval in case of his success? Thus every Bryan vote is a vote to stop the employment of labor, is a vote to advance the rates of interest, is a vote to scare capital, is a vote to call in loans, a vote to make money scarce, to discourage manufacturers, to diminish the business of merchants, to curtail the consumption of the products of the farm and garden. These are simply some consequences that are involved at home in every Bryan vote. Who wants any of them? This risk was run eight years ago? Who liked the result?

As if all these evils at home were not enough, Bryan's program includes disgrace abroad. All of his talk about "imperialism" simply means the furling of the flag in the Philippines. He declares, and his party platform declares, for an immediate special session of congress, to haul down the American flag in all the territory in the East turned over to us by Spain. They declare for turning over the archipelago, not to all of the natives,

but to a limited number among them, to create anarchy and engage in wholesale murder of all the rest—the real majority of the residents of the islands.

One glorious feature of the McKinley administration has been in progress right through the campaign, and yet no Democratic speaker or newspaper has found any flaw for criticism from first to last. That is in the Chinese complications, where the United States has led the world, where its practical progress has absolutely and completely given the lie to every accusation of imperialism. It is America that has stood for the rights of China, such as they are, for maintaining the integrity of the kingdom, for the open-door policy for all nations alike, for the respecting the authority of the rulers of the Chinese empire, and that, from first to last, alone has had a consistent and reasonable plan of action, one to which all the other great nations have been compelled to come, by its reasonableness.

Brave, faithful to every interest of our own imperiled people, active where action was needed, withholding aggression where aggression would do harm, and keeping clear of all foreign and European entanglements, the course of the United States in China has proved false, yet another favorite Bryan assertion—that of an Anglo-American alliance; for our course did not please England at all points, and yet at the last England and Germany have come together, in joint alliance with each other, to support practically the American plan.

FAIR QUESTIONS

ASKED MR. BRYAN BY REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Seven Points on Which the People Have the Right to Know How He Stands Before They Intrust Him With the Powers He Asks.

The Republican national committee, on the eve of Mr. Bryan's visit to New York, took occasion to propound to him the following list of questions:

"Will you, if elected, pay the national obligations in gold or in silver?

"Will you, if elected, make use of the United States army to forcibly establish a stable government for Aguinaldo?

"Are you in favor of re-enacting the Wilson tariff law or one similar thereto?

"Are you in favor of disfranchising the colored citizens of the south?

"Do you approve of the action of the Democrats in congress in defeating the anti-trust amendment last June?

"You have lately gone on record as opposing a life tenure in the civil service. How long a tenure would you permit?

"You have lately charged the Republicans with collecting a large fund from monopolies and coercing voters. Will you mention any monopoly from which the Republicans have made such collections, and also mention one specific case of coercion?"

Of these seven questions, the first five are capable of being answered with a single word, and the other two would demand hardly more than a sentence for a reply. The first question in the series has been put to Mr. Bryan a good many times since he began his speaking campaign, but it is not recorded that he has ever given an answer to it. Mr. Bryan's apologies will perhaps say that it is not reasonable to expect him to answer questions put to him by political opponents; but why is it not reasonable?

YOU CAN'T VOTE FOR Mc-KINLEY AND ROOSEVELT BY PUTTING THE X MARK IN FRONT OF THEIR NAMES THE ONLY WAY TO VOTE FOR Mc-KINLEY AND ROOSEVELT IS TO PUT THE X MARK IN THE CIRCLE UNDER THE EAGLE.

Victoria's Grandson Dead.

London, Oct. 30.—A dispatch received here from Pretoria announces the death from enteric fever of Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, England, and a grandson of Queen Victoria. He was born in 1867, and was a major in the King's Royal Rifles.

A Society Woman

Undergoes a greater strain than is generally realized, and every woman is a society woman in her own circle. The debts of society are many and must be paid or there will come social bankruptcy, and it is in the punctual payment of social debts, regardless of health or feelings, that women often lay the foundation for serious illness. The late hours and rich foods, common to society gatherings, soon or late derange the stomach; the liver, perhaps, becomes involved, and the heart flutters or palpitates.

There is no medicine for the cure of diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition which can equal Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical

Discovery. It heals the stomach, purifies and enriches the blood, cleanses the clogged liver, nourishes the nerves, and gives face and form the radiant beauty of health.

"Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol, and is absolutely free from opium, cocaine and other narcotics.

Mrs. L. Hedgecock, of Dozier, Collingsworth, Texas, writes: "I was troubled for seven or eight years with indigestion and liver complaint, and received mere benefit from the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets' than any medicines I have ever tried."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.

WANTED.

WANTED—Two pressers; one to learn and one at 20 per cent off. Inquire at Globe Pottery.

WANTED—Three experienced ware dressers. Vodrey Pottery company.

WANTED—Immediately—Three girls to do decalcomanie work, gilding or filling in. The Globe Pottery company.

WANTED—An experienced transferer wants a position. Apply at 118 Waterloo street.

WANTED—First-class plumbers. Geo Sands, Builders Exchange, Pittsburgh Pa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Six-roomed house. Inquire at 341 Fourth street.

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms. Inquire of Mrs. E. D. Williams, 308 Second street.

TO LET—Furnished room, with board. Address or call at 292 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—30 acres of timber. For information inquire of J. S. McIntosh, agent Standard Oil company.

FOUND.

FOUND—A stray female Beagle hound; owner can have same by calling on J. B. McKinnon, 111 Washington street and paying for this ad.

Republican administrations reduced the national debt from \$2,400,000,000 to \$585,000,000, or \$67,000,000 a year, while Cleveland added more than \$250,000,000 in times of peace, or \$90,000,000 more than the cost of the Spanish and Philippine wars.

Nearly \$80,000,000 in national bank circulation under the new law is one thing that accounts for the improvement in the money market, and there is room for \$200,000,000 more under the law as it stands, if the demand for money should make it profitable.

Webster Davis has not yet explained the charge that he received money from the Boers to advocate their cause in the United States.

All the news in the News Review.

The First

National Bank

Of East Liverpool, O.

President—DAVID BOYCE.
Vice President—J. M. KELLY.
Cashier—N. G. MACRUM.
Asst. Cash'r—THOS. H. FISHER.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DAVID BOYCE. W. L. THOMPSON.
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JAS. N. VODREY.

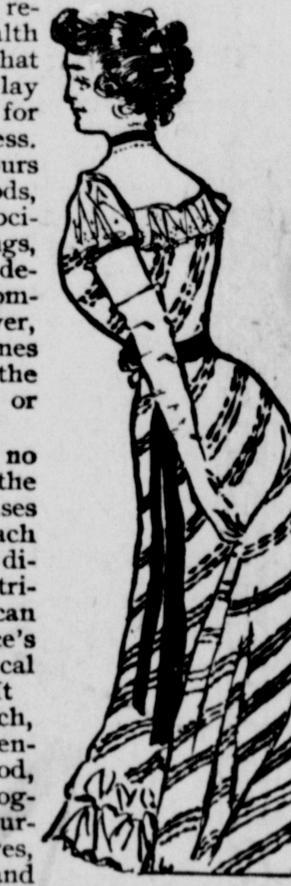
Capital, - - - \$100,000
Surplus, - - - 80,000

General Banking Business

Invite Business and Personal Account

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

193 Washington Street.



BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

7-room dwelling on Ridgeway ave., lot 31 by 130, with summer kitchen, in perfect condition. Price \$5,700.

11-room business building on East Market street, with all modern improvements, one square from Diamond. Call at office for price.

8-room double dwelling on Second street, a splendid investment. Price \$2,800.

A modern dwelling on Sixth street, lot 30 by 130. This is one of the most desirable dwellings on Sixth street, and anyone that is desirous of owning a home without having the trouble of building should look at this. Price \$5,500.

Geo. H. Owen & Co.

General Insurance and Real Estate Agents.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, Both Phones 49.



Time-table effective May 28, 1900. Trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

Lv. Lisbon.	Ar. N. Galilee.
No. 6.....	2 35 p. m. 3 40 p. m.
No. 40.....	6 20 a. m. 7 25 a. m.
No. 35.....	12 00 a. m. 2 20 p. m.

Lv. N. Galilee.	Ar. Lisbon.
No. 9.....	8 25 a. m. 9 30 a. m.
No. 45.....	5 10 p. m. 6 68 p. m.
No. 35.....	5 00 a. m. 11 15 a. m.

CONNECTIONS AT NEW GALILEE.

Connections at New Galilee with Pennsylvania Co's trains to and from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Beaver Falls, East Liverpool, Wellsville, Bellaire, Alliance, Canton, Chicago, Erie, New Castle, Ashtabula, Youngstown, and intermediate points.

K. E. BARINGER,
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RUBBER STAMPS

Exclusive Agency for the Celebrated Air Cushion Rubber Stamps.

THE NEWS REVIEW

S. J. MARTIN,
RESTAURANT,
175 BROADWAY.
CHOICE MEALS. Only 25c.

The Sanitary Reduction Co.
James Murphy, Manager, dispose of all refuse by incineration according to Board of Health regulations.

Bell 'phone 373.

ALL the latest and best local and telegraph news can be found in this paper.

We Wish

to call your attention to our carefully selected line of Stationery, Box Paper and Writing Tablets. Also to remind you that we are able to furnish you from a full line of

ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

whether for Oil Colors, Water Colors, Crayon or Pastel. We also carry a full line of

Decorator's Pencils.

ALVIN H. BULGER,
DRUGGIST.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Paul and Miss Agnes Gallagher returned to their home in Salineville yesterday afternoon after a visit in the city.

The local high school eleven will present a greatly strengthened line when they meet the Wellsville high school club next Friday.

The water works trustees will hold a regular meeting Friday evening.

A number of Halloween parties will be held in the city tomorrow evening.

The county teachers' examination will be held at Leetonia next Saturday.

Roy Green, who resides with his parents on Seventh street, is ill with measles.

Miss Isabella McCann is ill at her home on Sixth street with stomach trouble.

Ralph Smith, Sixth street, is confined to his house with an attack of measles.

The Rovers association foot ball club will play the McDonald eleven next Saturday.

Mrs. Robert Martin is entertaining this afternoon at her home on Pennsylvania avenue.

A traveling museum arrived in the city this morning and will exhibit for a few days.

Mrs. Frank I. Simmons, of Avondale street, will entertain on next Thursday and Friday afternoons from 2 till 5.

The contractors have commenced work on the Trentvale street improvement and will rush it to completion.

The Republican central committee will have a telegraph instrument placed in the wigwam on election night.

The board of education failed to meet last night, the only members being present being Murphy and Smith.

The household goods of William Fowler were received at the freight station yesterday from Bridgeport, O.

The ordinance against throwing paper on the streets is almost a dead letter and the principal thoroughfares are littered with paper.

The Republicans will probably meet in the wigwam tomorrow evening to make all arrangements for the big demonstration Friday evening.

The engagement of Miss Sue Stevenson, of Wellsville, and Ralph Sweetzer, of Leetonia, is announced. The young lady is well known in this city. The wedding will take place during the holidays.

The revival services at the Gardendale chapel last evening were well attended and two persons asked for prayers. Dr. Crawford preached a splendid sermon from the subject: "From Darkness to Light." Services will be held again this evening and every evening this week.

Word received in the city states that Rev. O. C. Crawford and wife will sail on November 20 to begin missionary work in China. Before they leave this country they will make a brief visit in this city in order to say farewell to their many friends.

The Republican meeting to be held this evening at the wigwam will be a large one. The speakers are Hon. George Prince, of Illinois, and J. Rankin Martin, of Beaver Falls, both very able men. The issues of the campaign will be ably handled by them.



MAPLEWOOD LOTS.

A few weeks ago I laid out "Maplewood," on Calcutta Road, and offered for sale 44 Lots, size 50 feet front and 108 feet deep, all fronting on 60 foot streets. Price only \$150 each on payments, \$10 cash, and balance payable in monthly payments, \$5 each month. Today there are four new houses being erected and a number of others soon to be started. I have only nine of these beautiful lots remaining.

A number of other good bargains in real estate may be had. Call soon before they are all gone.

WILL L. THOMPSON.

Office in Exchange Block.

MAPLEWOOD, ON CALCUTTA ROAD, IS HAVING A BOOM.